The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIX. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1907. NO. 33

LOCAL NEWS.

Institute this week.

Election next Tuesday.

To-morrow will be All Hallowe'en.

Vote for J. Quincy Dell for director of the poor.

Visit the ITEM stationery store. Post cards of all kinds are for sale.

The teachers' county institute is in session at Huntingdon this week.

Pens, pencils, ink, mucilage, glue, erasers and all kinds of stationery at the ITEM office.

Post cards of all kinds, post card albums and a large stock of stationery at the ITEM stationery department. Come and examine the goods.

What stock that remained of the Leader Department store was last week moved to Mount Union where it will be sold at auction by Miller & Calminowitz.

We are selling the best coal ever brought to town; all lumps at $3.10 per ton. Give us your orders Coal on hand at all times. Half ton lots $3.20 W. F. Gilbert.

Don B. Wright, one of the proprietors of Hotel Clairndon, had the great toe of his left foot badly mashed Monday morning while assisting in unloading coal at the hotel.

The Saltillo Telephone Company is having an exchange office installed at the residence of John S. Henderson in Mapleton. Miss Georgia Dell will be operator in charge.

For the accommodation of Odd Fellows who wish to attend the special session of the Grand Lodge in Huntingdon Friday night, train No. 6 leaving Huntingdon at 11.32 p. m. will stop at Huntingdon and Mapleton.

D. H. B. Norris, who has been conducting a grocery store in the Yocum store room for the past several months, last week disposed of his stock to Shapiro Bros. Mr. Norris will become a telegraph operator on the Middle division.

John Swoope, a Huntingdon trapper, while operating in the Diamond valley on Tuesday secured a wild cat that weighed twenty-eight pounds after it had been disembowled. Wednesday he trapped a porcupine, the first one captured in that county for many years.

Eight car loads of apples were shipped from Mifflin station, Juniata county, on Wednesday of last week while on Thursday five more were shipped, all bound west. The fruit growers received about 50 cents per bushel delivered in the cars. About 800 bushels are loaded in a car.

The Rev. W. L. Seiber, of Gettysburg, Pa., will address the Temperance Rally in the U. B. Church on Thursday evening beginning at 7:15. This gentleman is a well known State lecturer, working under the direction of the Anti-Saloon League. The public is urged to be present at this Rally.

A. B. C. Zell, a resident of the section known as "Irish Flat," having had some unpleasantness with Mrs. A. B. C. Zell, (nee Rosie Long) was given accommodation at the hotel one night last week, when his own domicile got too uncomfortably warm for him. The next morning he went to Shirleysburg and became an inmate of the county home. He is a P. R. R. pensioner, formerly living at Petersburg.

Warren B. Simpson, Esq., and his family and Miss Carrie Miller, of Huntingdon, constituted an automobile party that dined at Hotel Clairndon last Wednesday evening. About seven o'clock they started to make their return trip to Huntingdon and when near the Keystone Sand Works on the north side of the river their automobile became disabled and the party were obliged to return to the hotel for the night. Thursday morning another machine was brought and with the aid of a rope the damaged car was taken to Huntingdon for repairs.

Track Patrolman John A. Wharton discovered the lifeless body of an Italian lying beside the tracks opposite the Jackstown water station shortly after dark Sunday evening. As it is not known just how the body came to be there, it is presumed that while walking on the track the unfortunate was struck by train No. 86 going east which passes this place at 5.54 o'clock. One side of the head was crushed, otherwise the body bore no marks of injury. The body was taken to Huntingdon the same night and given over to Undertaker Dick to prepare for burial. The man was aged about 35 years.

A special session of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will be held in the hall of Juniata Lodge, No. 117, of Huntingdon, next Friday evening at 7.30 o'clock for Past Grands only. At 8 o'clock a session will be held to which all third degree members will be admitted. Grand Master B. H. Hart is a member of Juniata Lodge.

Sunday, November 3, 1907 will be observed as Temperance Sunday in the Methodist and United Brethren Churches in Mapleton. A Sermon will be delivered in each church on this most important subject. The services will be held in the Methodist Church in the morning and in the United Brethren Church in the evening. The pastors of the respective Churches will bring the message. The public is cordially invited to be present at these services.

Vote for J. Quincy Dell.

The name of J. Quincy Dell for director of the poor will appear in the Republican column on the official ballot. All Republicans will vote for Mr. Dell by marking an X in the space at the head of the Republican column. Mr. Dell was also the choice of the Prohibition party for the same office and since the name of a candidate cannot be printed on the ballot in more than one column it will be necessary for the Prohibitionists to mark an X opposite the name of each candidate for whom they desire to vote in their column and also mark an X opposite the name of J. Quincy Dell in the Republican column, being careful not to put a mark in the space at the head of the Prohibition column.

Go to the polls next Tuesday and cast your vote for J. Quincy Dell for director of the poor.

The Make-up of the Republican Ticket.

To the Republican Voters of Huntingdon County:

Allow me to remind you that we are on the eve of a very important election, and on account of the campaign being unusually quiet, that there is danger ahead, if we fail to go to the polls on Nov. 5th, and assert our rights as American citizens. Our candidatefor State Treasurer, John O. Sheatz is a gentleman of the highest type of manhood and is well worthy the support ofevery Republican voter in the county. No candidate for high public office in years has received such unanimous endorsments by the "Press" of Pennsylvania. His nomination was as near the direct wish of the people as expressed atthe poll sas any nmoination made in many years.

Wm. E. Lightner, our candidate for Associate Judge, is a native of the county, a man of strong intellectual qualifications, a good thinker, and the fact that he was nominated at the June primaries by a good majority is the best evidence that he was the choice of his party.

In his younger days he was numbered among the most successful school teachers in the county, having taught in different sections of the county. Later he was the choice of his party, and elected Register and Recorder of this county. He has gone through life a cripple on crutch and can, being unable to perform any manual labor.

Mr. Lightner stands pledged, if elected, to try every case brought before him in accordance with the law and the evidence giving "due weight" to remonstrator as well as petitioner.

The recent attacks made upon him, it is believed, have been made for personal reasons only, and we believe the rank and fill of the party will not be influenced thereby. In the language of President Roosevelt, let us give him *a square deal.*

Our candidate for Director of the Poor, J. Quincy Dell, has been a very acceptable official for the past three years, and being a gentleman of unimpeachable character it is only right and proper that he should have a second term the same that his predecessors for years haye enjoyed.

Republicans, rebuke those who have malinged him, by giving him your united support and a rousing majority on Nov. 5th.

Of course you'll not forget our candidate for Coroner, Dr. F. L. Schum, and for County Surveyor, Chas. T. Evans. Both are capable and both deserving our united support.

Let every Republican consider himself a committee of one to assist in getting out the vote on Nov. 5th.

Yours for victory,

S. G. RUDY,
County Chairman.

PERSONAL NOTES.

—Joseph Wilson, Jr., was a visitor at Tyrone last Sunday.

—Miss Bertha May spent Sunday with friends at Waterstreet.

—L. E. Himes, of Pitcairn, is paying a brief visit to friends here.

—Mrs. Elliott Robly, of Altoona, was a visitor in town last Friday.

—Washington Hall, of Mill Creek, was a visitor to town yesterday afternoon.

—Charles S. Slates and family are visiting at the home of Levi Johnson at Neff's Mills.

—Mrs. Prudence Rex, of Tyrone, was a Sunday visitor at the home of her parents.

—W. A. Kennedy, wife and child, of South Side, Pittsburgh, are visiting friends in Mapleton.

—Mrs. James Buchanan and two children are spending this week with friends near McVeytown.

—Miss Jennie McDonald and Mrs. Moses Harshberger, spent Sunday with friends at Newton Hamilton.

—Bert Codner, of Juniata, spent several days with friends of his youthtime in Mapleton last week.

—George Young and family, of Lewistown, spent a few days recently with his father, Henry Young.

—George Long, of Mount Union, was a Sunday visitor at the home of John Foster on Grant street.

—Mrs. Joseph Park, of Tyrone, visited her daughter, Mrs. Speer, at the Hotel Clairndon last Thursday.

—Mrs. Emma Whitney, of Shirleysburg, visited Mrs. J. B. Dell and Miss Alice Wright, last Thursday.

—Paul Swigart, the energetic young insurance agent, of Huntingdon, was a recent business caller in town.

—Mrs. Charles C. Foster and daughter Hazel, are spending some time with friends in Trough Creek valley.

—Masters Sewell and Claude Gillam, of Huntingdon, are spending this week with their grandparents in Mapleton.

—Loy McCarl, who has been employed at Altoona for the past several weeks was at his home in Mapleton last Sunday.

—W. A. Parker and daughter, Miss Etnel, of Juniata, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Parker.

—Charles Phillips, of Tyrone, was a visitor to Mapleton yesterday, being the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hatfield.

—Mrs. J. G. Gillam, of Huntingdon, was a visitor at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Parker, last Wednesday.

—Clifford Magsam, of Huntingdon was a guest at the home of M. L. Neice's, family for several days during the past week.

—Miss Tillie Neice and her brother Vernon are visiting the family of Geo. F. DeForrest in Henderson township this week.

—Mrs. E. L. Buchanan, accompanied by her son and daughter, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker, near McConnellstown.

—Mr. Samuel Woods, of Lewistown, with a party of Philadelphia gentlemen, visited the works of Pennsylvania Glass Sand Co. last Thursday.

—Frank Edwards and wife, of Pittsburg, Mrs. Eliza Heck, of Three Springs, and Chester Heck, of Altoona, were Sunday visitors at the home of D. H. Heck in Hares valley.

—E. M. Smith, formerly of Trough Creek, now of Curwensville, made a successful hunt in this section last week, taking a fine string of grey squirrels along to his home.

—Joseph Wilson, Sr., spent a few days last week at the home of his son, Oscar, at Conemaugh. We are pleased to learn that Oscar is improving in health after an attack of typhoid fever.

—W. E. Lightner, candidate for Associate Judge on the the Republican ticket, interviewed the voters last Friday. Mr. Lightner is favorably known in this section and will doubtless poll a large vote.

—George Hughes, of Juniata, spent a portion of the past week with friends in Mapleton. He had been to Mifflin where he was one of a camping party that devoted several days to hunting in the vicinty of Denholm.

—Sylvanus Dell and family, of North Vernon, Indiana, arrived in Mapleton yesterday morning and after spending a few hours with friends here continued their journey to Hare's valley where they will spend the greater part of the winter.

The Slow Town.

Erasmus Wilson, a Pittsburg newspaper man whose philosophical writings are widely read, recently gave out some advice to dissatisfied people—people who think every other place is better than where they happen to be. From the article we clip the following:

There are towns that are really and truly slow, so slow that they scarcely move at all. And there are others that slowed up until they stopped entirely. But not being able to stand still these began going backward, very slowly at first, but their speed necessarily increases and it is only a question of time until they go plump into oblivion, a deep ditch lying behind every individual, community or institution, and it is well filled with wrecked ventures that looked good when they were first launched.

Some people contend that a dry town is necessarily a slow town, as though the noise peculiar to saloons was necessaay to boom legitimate business. But when you come to figure on it you will be forced to the conclusion that the business boom in a wide-open town is like unto the froth on beer,—very unsubstantial and delusive.

Drinking men are proverbially great spenders, often spending the last cent, and going the full length of their credit. Such as these assist in keeping money in circulation, but they, themselves, are growing poorer every day, poorer financially, socially, morally and physically.

Some towns are slow because they are dominated by some persons who are lacking in the spirit of enterprise, being satisfied to sit quietly and await the end.

If you are dissatisfied with your town or community or with your home, go out and look others over, noting carefully their advantages. Don't bother much about their disadvantages, for these will not help you much.

Then compare their best with the best you have. In many instances you will find that there's is no better than what you have, And wherein they excel in some things you have only to get busy in order to beat their very best.

It is home pride, loyalty to your town and enthusiasm that makes towns, cities, farms, and homes thrive and boom. The man or woman who is forever complaining about their situation and condition, and wishing they were somewhere else, or differently occupied, never can have a good home, or build up a successful business.

Loyalty to your home and the institutions around you, enthusiasm for the schemes you have in mind, and a desire to achieve success will make your town, your farm, or your home, the best there is, for you.

Bear in mind that it is you that makes success and not the things about you. These may help some, but if you do not employ them wisely you will fail of the success of which you dreamed and thought yourself worthy.

Sand Plants Inspected.

A party of six capitalists, directors and stockholders of the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company, were in Mapleton last Wednesday and visited the several plants of the corporation in this vicinity.

The party was shown over the company's property by General Manager S. S. Woods and Superintendent Samuel Hatfield. The visitors were James Crosby Brown, of Brown Bros. & Co., Philadelphia; Mr. Duane, of Brown Bros. & Co., New York; John Zimmerman, of Dodge Day & Co., constructive engineers Philadelphia; Lee Wood, of Brown Shipley & Co., bankers, London, England; J. W. Bausam, president of the Farmers' Trust Co., Lancaster, and Winthrop Sargeant, of the Standard Supply and Equipment Co., Altoona and Philadelphia.

Public Sale Register.

Friday, Nov. 8, 1907, Austin Green, administrator of the estate of J. B. F. Green, will sell in Cassville, black mare, 2 fat hogs, wagon, buggy, cart, plows, harness, hay, fodder, straw, apples, potatoes, shot gun, 2 revolvers, lot of chickens, etc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

Saturday, November 30, 1907, P. L. Riekabaugh, agent for heirs of Samuel Saylor, late of Tod township, dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises, the farm situate in Tod township known as the Samuel Saylor farm. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock.

Facts and Figures.

The Pittsburg Gazette Times is having discussed in its columns the liquor question which is now one of the most live questions before the people of this country. In the issue of last Friday a correspondent goes into facts and figures which have taken considerable calculation and which show a startling summary.

We give the substance of the article:

"If Mr.——will ask for government statistics at Washington he will find that the direct cost for 1906 was over $1,600,000,000, while the indirect cost in taking care of the product of the saloon in the way of jails, poorhouses, asylums, court fees for criminals, etc., is as much more, or in round numbers about $3,000,000,000. But as Mr. Thompson wants facts we will give him a few. We will take the round numbers of $1,600,000,000 as the direct cost of the traffic to the country and change it into silver dollars and see what we can do with it. Very few people can comprehend the enormous amount of $1,000,000 until used comparatively. If we were to take this 1,600,000,000 dollars and undertake to put a border around the state of Pennsylvania, laying at the rate of 30,000 a day, and had we began at the signing of the Declaration of Independence, it would occupy the time of a man until 1921, to finish the job, or 145 years, and it would go around the state 2½ times. If we wanted this amount loaded on to wagons and hauled away it would take 3482 teams, from each of the 67 counties of Pennsylvania, or 233,323 teams, each hauling a ton, to carry it. If the same is loaded on cars, each car carrying 20 tons, it will take 50 trains of 50 cars each, and 50 engines to haul this liquor bill for one year in the United States. If piled one upon the other, allowing 10 to the inch, it would make a column 252 miles high. It is 2½ times more than all the bank stock of the United States. It is more than all the products of corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye by 300,000,000. The drink bill for Chicago alone is 75,000,000, while the bank earnings of the country are less by several million. It is 400,000,000 more than all the railroad earnings of the country.

"Our drink bill is six times larger than our traffic revenue, 12 times the amount of the gold products, and 16 times the value of the silver products. It is five times as much as the annual product o gold, silver, iron, zinc, lead, copper, aluminum and quicksilver.

"The Chicago Tribune says: "The saloons of the United States are responsible for 53,000 murders that have been committed in this country during the last 10 years." We hold up our hands in horror at the Indiana powder explosion that killed and wounded so many, but here and there over the whole United States more are killed and wounded every day by the saloon than in the Indiana catastrophe. Two thousand five hundred babies are smothered yearly by drunken mothers, 5,000 suicides, 60,000 fallen girls, 3,000 wives are murdered by drunken husbands. Over 7,000 additional murders take place, 580,000 growing boys contract the drink habit yearly to keep the 250,000 saloons of the United States running.

"The saloon has no moral or political principle whatever. As proof of this latter, Mr. Shouse, president of Kentucky State Liquor Dealers' association, says: "We will not allow past political affiliations to govern us; we will support only men who are friendly to our interests." Peter McGann, of the New York political party will be recognized to the exclusion of any other, and all candidates for office favorable to the cause of liquor will be regarded as friends in our effort to place the liquor business beyond reproach."

These are a few "facts". Another fact is, we have the saloon on the run. The liquor papers are "scared to death," and it is only a question of time and that time short, when every state will have Georgia laws and even more stringent Get on the water wagon."

Marriage Licenses.

Charles R. Covert, Maddensville, Jessie M. Locke, Meadow Gap.

J. Thornton Smith, and Bertha B. Pardow, both of Chaneysville, Bedford Co., Pa.

David R. Long, and Jennie Barron, both of Huntingdon.

B. W. Nipps, Belsam, Cambria Co., and Mertie Bloom, Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

FOR HALLOWE'EN.

By Johnson Morton.

LAST SPRING A TINY, SMOOTH GRAY SEED
I PLANTED IN THE GROUND.
FIRST CAME A SHOOT, AND THEN,
WITH SPEED,
A VINE AND YELLOW FLOWERS INDEED,
WITH GREAT, GREEN LEAVES AROUND.

AND WHEN THOSE BLOSSOMS DROOPED AND DIED
A QUEER FRUIT, GREEN AND SMALL!
IT GREW AND GREW THE VINE BESIDE
TILL WET BY SHOWERS, BY SUNSHINE DRIED.
'TWAS GOLDEN IN THE FALL.

A SPLENDID PUMPKIN, SO THEY SAY.
OF TRULY WONDROUS SIZE,
AND GRANDMA SAYS, "PUT IT AWAY,
AND JUST BEFORE THANKSGIVING DAY
I'LL MAKE IT INTO PIES!"

BUT HALLOWE'EN COMES FIRST, YOU SEE,
THE PUMPKIN'S REALLY MINE,
AND WHEN I PICK IT JOYOUSLY,
AND SHOW IT TO THEM, IT WILL BE
A JACK-O'-LANTERN FINE!

THE AIRSHIP AGE IS HERE

Contest at St. Louis Proves That Man Has Conquered the Upper Element.

Berlin.—The science of aerial navigation, at least in Germany, has reached a point where many of the most prominent investigators are asking themselves in which direction they shall pursue their experiments. The problem of steering is satisfactorily solved, but there remains the important question of the conquest of the contrary currents of the air, and this raises the issue between the advocates of "lighter than the air" and "heavier than the air."

Balloons inflated with gas are generally regarded here as having nearly, if not quite, attained the final stage of their possibilities, which, although marvelous in comparison with the position of only five years ago, still leaves much to be achieved before the air can be said to be mastered.

All three systems, the rigid, the semi-rigid and the flexible, represented respectively by the steerable balloons of Count Zeppelin, the German Army aeronauts and Major von Parseval, have been and are still being tested. All have given evidence of the fact that, in light winds and otherwise favorable weather, they may be steered and maneuvred with great facility. Not one of them, however, has on any occasion ventured into the air when a strong wind was blowing, for the good reason that their steersmen are aware that their weak motive power would not admit of progression. The greatest speed attained by any of them, and this applies also to French balloons, has not exceeded in round figures twenty-eight miles an hour, and at that rate in such a wind they would be driven backward. Even the Zeppelin, which is credited with a speed of thirty-three or thirty-four miles an hour, would do little more than hold its own.

As to form, the cigar shape maintains its favor, but the material of construction, on which, it is argued, depends the capacity of the balloon to remain in the air, is varied. In Zeppelin's balloon the envelope is entirely of aluminium, covered with silk and rubber; in the military airship the lower portion of the main body of the envelope is of metal, covered with silk and rubber, the ends and the upper portion being of ordinary balloon material; while Parseval's balloon is entirely composed of flexible material, similar to that used in spherical balloons.

The voyages of the Parseval and military balloons, as well as of the French airships, all of which are either semi-rigid or flexible, have been limited to slightly over three hours, owing to the forward end of the envelope gradually collapsing through the escape of gas, thus presenting a concave surface to the direction in which the balloon is steered and preventing further progress.

On the other hand, the Zeppelin, even after the escape of a considerable quantity of gas, retains its shape and is able to proceed.

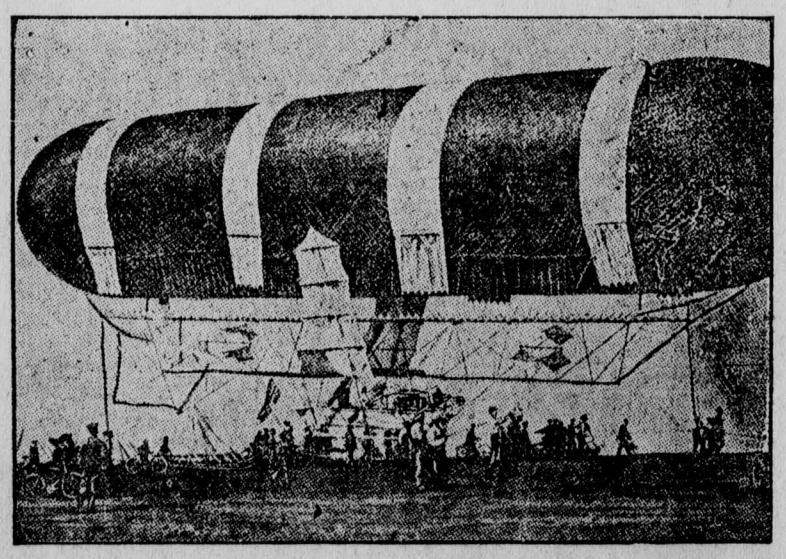
Count Zeppelin asserts that he can attain a velocity of about thirty-four miles an hour with the motor working at full pressure. His further trials are awaited with the greatest interest, for with such a speed, according to meteorological averages, which show that on ninety days out of every 100 the wind does not exceed thirty miles an hour, he would be able to ascend and navigate against it successfully, although on some occasions he would be able to make only very slow progress. At a high altitude, however, the balloon would be able to pass over an enemy's camp without running much danger, as, owing to its construction in twelve or fourteen compartments, each entirely separate from the others, even should several compartments be pierced by shot and collapse, the metal envelope would not change its shape and the voyage would be continued.

The other dirigibles do not possess this advantage. The military balloon is built on the lines of the Patrie, the envelope being composed of only one compartment. The balloon at present in use, which contains 1800 cubic meters of gas, is intended only as a model for larger airships in case the authorities decide to adopt the system.

The Parseval balloon, which has shown such wonderful powers of navigation in calm weather, has the same disadvantages as the military balloon. It is constructed somewhat differently, in the envelope containing the gas being fixed two balloonets, one in front, the other in the rear, which, when one or the other is pumped full of air by the motor, change the equilibrium and permit the balloon to ascend or descend in oblique direction. The envelope contains 2800 cubic meters of gas.

The only serious German experimenter until now with a flying machine "heavier than the air" is Karl Jatho, of Hanover. He has constructed a remarkable aeroplane, composed of six sails (a horizontal steering sail, a horizontal mainsail, two vertical fixed sails and two vertical steering sails), a wind propeller and a basket or platform, carrying a twelve horse power motor. The equilibrium of the aeroplane is maintained by the horizontal steering sail, which controls the raising or lowering of the forepart of the machine. The two vertical steering sails serve to direct the course by spreading or furling one or the other, while the two vertical fixed sails, or wings, as they are called, keep the aeroplane, so to speak, resting on the air after it has ascended. Five wheels affixed beneath the platform, the front one movable in any direction, are put in motion against the wind by means of the motor at the same time as the wind propeller, and the aeroplane runs along the ground until it obtains sufficient way for the pole of the horizontal steering wheel to be raised against the wind. The mainsail then fills and the aeroplane rises into the air, where it is kept floating by the vertical fixed sails. Should the motor cease working from accident or other cause the mainsail is large and strong enough to act as a parachute.

Herr Jatho asserts that his aeroplane is capable of attaining a speed of forty-five miles an hour.



THE "NULLI SECUNDUS," THE FIRST BRITISH MILITARY DIRIGIBLE BALLOON, LATELY SUCCESSFULLY TRIED AT FARNBOROUGH—IT IS 110 FEET LONG AND HAS A 50-HORSE-POWER 8-CYLINDER MOTOR.

GERMAN BALLOON WINNER

Victor in International Race For the Bennett Cup.

Nine Contestants in the Race of Nearly 800 Miles—Unofficial Count Gives Trophy to Pommern.

St. Louis.—The second international balloon cup competition, which started from St. Louis, ended with the German balloon Pommern winning the first prize for the longest flight. The finish of the race was so close, however, that the French contestant L'Isle de France, which descended at Hubertsville, N. J., a few miles from the Atlantic coast, may possibly be declared winner after official measurements are completed. The Pommern landed half a mile from Asbury Park, N. J., apparently a few miles further from St. Louis than Hubertsville.

Another German balloon, the Dusseldorf, stands third in the race. American entries finished fourth, fifth and eighth, while a third German team finished sixth and another French team seventh. The one English balloon entered—the Lotus—fell far short of the others. The Pommern was piloted by Oscar Erbsloeh, aided by H. H. Clayton, while Alfred Leblanc and Edward W. Mix sailed L'Isle de France.

The unofficial estimated air line flight of the Pommern is 880 miles and that of L'Isle de France 875 miles. The Dusseldorf, third, landed near Dover, Del. It is estimated to have covered 790 miles. The official measurements will be computed by the Geological Survey of the United States Government at Washington.

Only the proximity of the Atlantic Ocean stopped the flight of the Pommern. The balloon could have remained in the air many hours longer, and probably would have added several hundred miles to its record but for the expanse of water ahead.

While losing the distance record and the cup, the French team sailing L'Isle de France gained the world's record for duration of flight, remaining in the air forty-four hours minus one minute. The previous record was forty-one hours five minutes, held by Count de la Vaulx, of France.

The previous record of the international race, set by the balloon United States in the flight from Paris last year, was 402 miles. This was more than doubled by the Pommern and L'Isle de France. In fact, only one of the nine contestants in this year's race failed to exceed the 1906 record.

Germany having gained possession of the silver trophy presented by James Gordon Bennett, the race next year will be in the home of the German Aero Club. Final possession of the trophy rests with the club which wins it three times.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER TO HELP

By Putting Cash in Banks and Trust Companies.

New York City.—John D. Rockefeller made the announcement that he would assist the money market by depositing cash in various banks and by making loans to trust companies which could produce good collateral. Mr. Rockefeller issued this statement:

"I think that the existing alarm among investors is not warranted and I hope the good common sense of our American people will control the situation.

"Personally I have absolute faith in the future of the values of our securities and the soundness of underlying conditions.

"Instead of withdrawing any of my moneys from the banks I am co-operating with others in helping to meet that which I firmly believe to be only a temporary crisis. Every one having the good of his country at heart should by word and deed lend a hand now to re-establish confidence, and I propose to do my part to the full extent of my resources."

NEW BANK SUPERINTENDENT.

Clark Williams, New York Banker, Appointed by Governor Hughes.

New Yory City.—Clark Williams, vice-president of the Columbia Trust Company, was appointed Superintendent of Banks by Governor Hughes. The selection of Mr. Williams was made upon the recommendation of a number of prominent financiers who had conferred with the Governor. Mr. Williams, who is now in Albany, will qualify for the place and return to this city immediately. His resignation as vice-pdesident of the Columbia Trust Company, which was formed two years ago, will be tendered, and he will then take up his new duties.

Mr. Williams was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., thirty-seven years ago.

NO MORE LOANS ON COTTON.

Texas Banks Refuse to Make Further Advances on Warehouse Holdings.

Austin, Texas. — The financial stringency has caused the Texas banks to withdraw their support from the Farmers' Union cotton warehouse movement, and it is announced by R. A. Calvin, manager of that department of the union, that no further loans will be made on cotton stored and held to boost the price.

This action on the part of the banks will probably cause several hundred thousand bales of cotton to be put upon the market in the next ten days. Mr. Calvin estimated that more than 200,000 bales are stored in the warehouses.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Trips Before Car and Dies.

A trolley car of the Philadelphia and Lehigh Valley Transit Company struck the eight-year-old son of Harry Dettra, on Broad street, Quakertown, between Fifth and Sixth, and injured him so badly he died about an hour later. The boy was on his way to school, and, in a playful mood, attempted to cross the track when the car was approaching; but when between the rails he tripped and fell immediately in front of the car. The motorman, Amandus Fluck, of Quakertown, stopped the car as quickly as possible, but not until it had passed over the boy's body. The unfortunate lad was picked up and taken to the office of Dr. O. H. Fretz, but, being crushed and almost severed between the knees and body, little could be done for him, and death relieved his suffering soon afterward.

Arrested as Eloping Wife.

Mrs. Florence Maude Cooper, fashionably dressed and of attractive appearance, and who says she is a Philadelphian, was locked up in the Ardmore police station, unable to procure bail, having been arrested on charges preferred by her husband. Herman Bieber, who was head steward at the Merion Cricket Club, likewise is in the station house, having failed to provide bail, he also having been arrested on oath of Howard A. Cooper, who says he is the husband of the woman. According to the testimony, Cooper, who resides in New York, has been looking for his wife for some weeks. It is alleged that the couple eloped from New York about ten weeks ago. At the hearing the woman declined to make any statement.

Youth Gets 155 Years.

The jury in the case of Benjamin Courtright and his mother, Mrs. Sarah Courtright, charged with having shot and killed Harvey Cron, at Milford, rendered a verdict, finding the former guilty of murder in the second degree and acquitting his mother. Courtright, who is not yet twenty-one years old, was immediately sentenced to 155 years in the penitentiary by Judge C. B. Staples. Mrs. Courtright, who is seventy-two years old, was discharged. On August 2 last Cron, the murdered man, was hauling hay from a tract of land, the ownership of which was disputed by the Courtrights. Benjamin Courtright and his mother appeared. A dispute followed, and young Courtright shot and killed Cron.

Big Church Fund Slow.

Rev. Henry W. Bright, of Norristown, was chosen president of the Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church for the ensuing year at the eighth session of that body in Lancaster. Rev. Dr. Bowman reported collections for the endowment fund for the Theological Seminary as being slow. Only $65,000 of the $150,000 needed has been pledged. The trustees of the Allentown College for Women reported that institution to be financially embarrassed. They asked the Synod for authority to borrow $6000. The Board of Home Missions reported a debt of $23,000. The lack of men for the ministry is felt by the board whenever a mission is established.

Tramps Caught in Barn Fire.

Frank Haney and Daniel Mullin, tramps, were caught in a fire which they accidentally started in a large barn belonging to the borough of West Chester at Moulder's Mill. Mullin made his escape, but Haney was so badly burned that he will lose a leg. The barn was destroyed, together with the contents, belonging to William Mahan, the loss being about $1200, but insured.

Shoots Man Behind Fodder.

Letting fly at a rabbit as it bounded behind a shock of corn fodder, Levi Myers, of Wellsville, peppered James Baker, a corn husker, who was also behind the shock. Myers heard a cry as he fired and ran to find Baker lying on his side bleeding from about forty punctures sprinkled over his left side. The shot did not penetrate very deep, and Baker's injuries are not serious.

Farm Sold For $20,000.

What is, perhaps, the largest real estate transaction at South Bethlehem in years took place when the valuable Nace farm of forty-one acres was purchased by Samuel J. Kistler, of Allentown, for $20,000. The land is located on the top of Lehigh Mountain, back of Lehigh University, and is supposed to contain valuable minerals.

Bonfire Fatal to Little Boy.

William Rutty, the four-year-old son of Frank T. Rutty, a machinist, of No. 225 Kettenring avenue, Ardmore, is in the Bryn Mawr Hospital, his clothing having been ignited from a bonfire he had made of fallen leaves in the yard of his home.

Melancholy Man's Poison.

Robert Young, of Milton, aged thirty years, formerly of Winfield, Union County, an employe of the Milton Manufacturing Company, committed suicide by taking poison while suffering from melancholia.

Wealthy Pittsburger Dead.

Thomas C. Jenkins, long prominently identified with the commercial life of Pittsburg and one of the wealthy citizens of the city, is dead.

Late News BY WIRE

WASHINGTON.

Congress will be asked to establish a permanent aerial fleet to be used in future warfare.

President Roosevelt returned from his trip to the South.

Naval matters took up much of the time at the first formal meeting of the Cabinet since June.

President Roosevelt will order the Atlantic battleship fleet home from the Pacific within ninety days after its arrival there.

The War Department announced the distances of the balloons that ascended at St. Louis as follows: Pommern, German, 876¾ miles; L'Isle de France, French, 870¾ miles; America, 735¾ miles, and United States, 625¼ miles.

Albert A. Wilson, formerly United States Marshal for the District of Columbia and a close friend of former President Grover Cleveland, is dead.

Secretary of State Root expressed great satisfaction with the results of The Hague Conference.

It was announced at the Mexican State Department that Ambassador Creel would retire from the post of Ambassador to the United States.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The return of Secretary Taft from the Philippines was postponed from November 4 to November 19.

Senor Osmena, Nationalist, former Governor of Cebu, P. I., was elected presiding officer of the Assembly.

The Philippine Commission has authorized the creation of a permanent Public Utilities Commission.

Thirty bandits are still disturbing the peace in the Sancti Spiritus district, Santa Clara Province, Cuba.

Confirmation of the uprising of a small band of brigands near Manzanillo, Cuba, was received by the authorities.

Secretary Taft outlined the policy of the United States toward the Filipinos in a speech at Manila.

DOMESTIC.

Vain attempts to run Yonkers, N. Y., street cars were attended by rioting.

Mr. Harriman practically confirmed the rumor that the Union Pacific was to sell its holdings in other roads.

At Metropolis, Ill., Sarah Goodman and Myra Scalls each sixteen, quarreled and scuffled over the possession of a knife. Myra received fatal wounds in the side. Sarah fled.

The National Civic Federation, at Chicago, recommended many changes in the laws for the control of railroads and the regulation of rates.

The party headed by Secretary Loeb is reported to have had much better success hunting near Yellowstone Park than the President had in Louisiana.

The explosion of a mixing mill at the Atlantic Dynamite Company's factory, at Ashland, Wis., killed four men.

William J. Bryan denied that his candidacy for the Presidency depended on the retirement of President Roosevelt.

After an eventful day banking circles in Providence, R. I., believed that the crisis had been met.

Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, said in Washington that the present money troubles would have been avoided if the currency law had been more elastic.

Following the action of the local union in calling the strike off at Helena, Mont., many operators were reinstated by the telegraph companies.

The Ute Indians temporarily located on the Cheyenne reservation having become unruly, the War Department ordered a force of cavalry stationed at Fort Meade to subdue them.

General Webb Syck, Civil War veteran, and his bride of two weeks were found shot to death near Pikesville, Ky., and it is believed he committed the double tragedy because of jealousy.

Suit was begun before Justice Goff, of New York City, by John S. Jones, of Ohio, against George J. Gould and others for the recovery of $460,000 for services in the purchase of 18,000 acres of coal lands in Ohio.

FOREIGN.

Justice Riddell, at Toronto, imposed a fine of $25,000 on the Michigan Central for the explosion of a car of dynamite listed as powder.

The crew of the British steamer Tampico and five men of the Dutch schooner Anna, abandoned at sea, were landed in England.

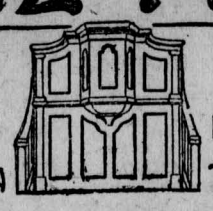
Testimony in the libel action of General Count Kuno von Moltke against Herr Harden was closed at Berlin.

China has cancelled the foreign concessions on the imperial railways and has sent Chinese troops into the disputed boundary zone of Manchuria.

The Canadian Cabinet has decided to refer to The Hague tribunal the dispute with the United States over fishing rights at the Magdalen Islands.

The Registrar of the firms of Arbuthnot & Co., bankers of Madras and London, said that the liabilities exceeded the assets by nearly $9,000,000.

THE PULPIT



A SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. IRA W. HENDERSON, THE FAMOUS DIVINE.

Subject: Co-operation.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church, Hamburg avenue and Weirfield street, on the above theme, the Rev. Ira Wemmell Henderson, the pastor, took as his text Ex. 17:12, "Moses' hands were heavy; and they took a stone, and put it under him, and he sat thereon; and Aaron and Hur stayed up his hands, the one on the one side, and the other on the other side; and his hands were steady until the going down of the sun."

And Joshua and the army of Israel, upon the field of conflict, co-operated. And Amalek and his host were discomforted.

The text and the attendant circumstances are illustrative of the law of co-operation that rules in every phase of life. Without co-operation life could not be maintained. It is a central necessity to the preservation of the integrity of the world of men and of nature.

Moses relied upon God and God placed His confidence in Moses. Moses leaned upon Aaron and Hur for support. Joshua looked to Moses for victory. The inter-relation of them all was inevitable. Their interdependence was natural. Their ability to co-operate with each other and with God gave them the victory. Moses was essential to the success of the movement. So was God. But not less essential was the faithful co-operation of Aaron and Hur and Joshua and the army. Moses made no effort to do Joshua's work. Joshua reveals no desire to attempt the labors for which Moses was inspired. Aaron and Hur stuck to the task to which God had called them. The army followed its leaders with fidelity and effect. No one tried to do the other man's work. But each man did his own. And they did it with unanimity and with forcefulness. They co-operated. Each did his best for the good of all, in his own way and in his own station. And they were victorious in a hard fight.

Co-operation is the law of all life. Turn wheresoever you will and you will observe the evidences of the working of the law. Color depends upon the blazing luminaries that swing eternal in the heavens above. Utterly remove the light and the differentiations that we call shades will disappear. The tree cannot germinate or bud or blossom or fructify or mature alone. It is by the beneficent and self-sacrificing operations of the sun and the wind and the dew and the rain and the earth and the night that the tree can live. And if these fail to co-operate with timeliness and sufficiency the tree will die. If any one of them fails to do its part for a time the life of the tree will be impoverished and impaired and its future put in jeopardy. Not otherwise is it with man. Were it not for the co-operation of his fellows and of the natural order that is manifest about him he could not long endure. For man is as dependent upon the co-operation of nature as is the tree. That which the tree needs he needs, and more abundantly and insistently. That which the tree requires for its preservation and sustentation he must have and more. For as his life is more expansive than the life of the tree, so his requirements are more varied. And that which writes itself as the law of the life of the man and of the tree demands obedience in every sphere and phase of life.

That which is true of life in the broad is true of life in its narrower relations. It is true of commercial life. For the complex and marvellous commercial society that exists in our day would not be without and depends absolutely upon the faithful and intelligent co-operation of every department and every member that enters into its fabrication. Nothing is more illustrative of the laws of interdependence and co-operation than trade. We sit down to our humblest meals only to be brought face to face with the absolute dependence which we have placed, ordinarily unconsciously, upon multitudes of men and women, in the fields and the shops, upon the railways and the seas, to secure and to provide and to deliver to us the commonest necessities of life. Their co-operation gives us our meals. Our co-operation offers them a chance to labor and to live. Not otherwise is it in mechanics. All movement is dependent upon co-operation. And the slightest lack of co-operation upon the part of the simplest and smallest essential portion of a mechanical device will mar the harmonious and perfect working of the whole and may render the mechanism, regardless of its beauty or its design, useless and inefficient. You may build the mightiest press that the ingenuity and skill of man can devise and construct, but if all its parts do not engage, if you fail to attach it to the source of primal power, your press is as useless as thought it never were. And so it is in military affairs. An army wins, if it wins at all, because of the co-operation of divisions. Co-operation won for the Old Guard and for Wellington deathless fame that night on the field at Waterloo as the sun set upon the power and the imperial overlordship of Napoleon. For the same spirit and law of co-operation that sent Blucher over the hills to the aid of the Iron Duke and snatched victory from the face of impending disaster made the Old Guard rally with devotion and splendid bravery about the standards of a defeated emperor and exact a blood bought victory. Co-operation made it possible to write history differently. Co-operation taught and enabled the heroes of a hundred battlefields to die with glory upon the field of honor. Similarly, co-operation is essential in our social life. No man can live apart from society. He must live as related with it, dependent upon it, and obligated to it.

The law of co-operation is nowhere more impressively and gloriously explicated than in the movements of the galaxies that, through endless generations, course the heavens that are spread in matchless beauty by the hand of God above our heads. The contemplation of what would happen did the interdependence and inter-relation and interplay and interaction of the forces and influences that maintain the equilibrium and control the courses of the superheated bodies that crowd the heavens cease, inspires awe. Ceaselessly, majestically, noiselessly, so far as we are aware, they rush through space; each in its own orbit, each attending strictly to the laws that are operative in its own career. The correlation of forces that is active among them is the secret of their transcendant movement through the charted lanes that ramify the skies.

Co-operation is as necessary and effective in the forwarding of evil as it is in the promulgation and propulsion of that which is good. It is the watchword of every evil band and the hope of every evil design. Evil must be compacted and allied to become largely effective. And the best of organized forces to-day are to be found in the camp and army of those whose god is the devil and whose ways take hold on hell. That is the reason why evil triumphs against a righteous majority. That is why for so long a few of the wicked have ruled the world of decent men and women. The wicked know the value of co-operation. They know by experience. They have proved its power. They are expert in the art and exercise of combination. Co-operation of the reigning order of self-seeking exploiters of the people kept feudalism alive as long as it lived, and without such combination it never could have lived at all. It was the combination and correlation of the forces of unbridled extravagance and of unphilosophical temper that made Paris reek with blood in the days of the Revolution.

Nowhere is this co-operation and correlation and combination of men and of motives, of ideas and of purposes, of influences and forces, more indispensable than in the church of that living God who hath revealed Himself unto us in Jesus Christ. It is prerequisite to any success whatsoever that shall be of eternal import. It is elemental. And our co-operation as Christians must be continuous, it must be for constructive as well as for destructive service, it must be an augmenting force.

The church of Jesus Christ can never do that supreme work to which her Lord has called her until her members exercise that spirit and capacity for co-operation that we have stipulated as essential, among themselves. So long as we magnify small things, so long as each the other's work will do the while he leaves undone his own, so long as we quarrel and bicker and growl at the failings and fallibilities and incapacities of each other, so long as Joshuas want the labors of a Moses and the men and women of capability and constructive capacity kick against the pricks of the call of God, so long as we forget sympathy and courtesy and charity and patience, so long as we forget to minister the same favor and forgiveness to our brethren in the Lord that we administer to ourselves, we shall not progress. We must co-operate in love and forbearance, we must know only the strife of singlehearted fidelity and service for the common good.

Further, we need co-operation between the church and the community. It will not do for us to shut ourselves apart from the ways and the concerns of the busy world. It is for us to transform the world, to co-operate with every effort, however officered and however semi-ultimate, that has for its purpose the elevation and betterment of the race; it is for us to be interested actively, to carry the leaven of the Gospel of Christ into the multifarious affairs of a complex civilization, to be lovingly, openly, positively interested in everything that makes for the weal of man.

And lastly, but by no means least, we need co-operation between pastors and peoples. Moses got weary, and he was a man of unusual and special privilege and power. Men of less power get weary, too. Even preachers get tired. Even shepherds grow fatigued. It is hard work to draw a load of drones, to pacify and placate men and women who in the grace and sonship of God should know better. Israel prevailed unto victory when Aaron and Hur upheld the tired arms of Moses. Perhaps some churches that are wondering why they do not prevail with God and men, would so prevail, if a few Aarons and Hurs would sustain the overloaded forces of a ministerial Moses. Let us co-operate.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR NOV. 3 BY THE REV. I. W. HENDERSON.

Subject: The Cities of Refuge, Joshua 20:1-9—Golden Text, Ps. 62:7—Memory Verses, 2, 3—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

The cities of refuge illustrate and enforce upon our minds the sanctity of human life. That is their largest open meaning. By analogy there may be found in them a type of the safety that is to be found in the Lord Jesus Christ for the soul of the sinner. The first lesson is quite obvious. The second is so only as we are cognizant of the part that Jesus plays in the life of the man whose soul is released from the bondage of sin unto death and vitalized by that Spirit to possess whom is eternal life.

The lesson illustrates the value and the importance of human life. It shows us that innocent blood should not be spilt, that even a murderer is entitled to other consideration than that given him by a blood-avenger. It emphasizes the truth that even the life of a murderer is precious in the eyes of God.

There was need of the cities of refuge in the days of which the lesson treats. The blood-avenger, the nearest of kin to a slain man, went hot on the trail of any man who, however unwittingly, had taken the life of his relative. A man who had been unfortunate enough to become embroiled in an unpremeditated attack upon another and had done him fatal injury could always count upon the immediate revenge of the blood-avenger. Vengeance was the first thing which he might expect. Avenge and then investigate. But avenge first.

The cities of refuge afforded a proper and necessary opportunity to escape ill-advised vengeance. They gave a man who was not really bad at heart a chance for his life. They impressed upon the mind of the murderer that he had taken life and thereby had forfeited to some extent his full rights in society. They impressed upon the murderer the importance of his own life to society. They made the blood-avenger to understand that even a murderer has rights.

We are enlarging the rights of men in our time. We no longer have the blood-avenger except in isolated instances. We are denying to individuals the right to execute the laws that properly belongs to the province of society as a whole. We are insistent that a man shall have a trial for his life whether he be guilty or not. And we are gradually beginning to question the good sense of taking the life of any man as an act of social vengeance. Some day we shall understand that national vengeance is as senseless, in the last analysis, as private vengeance. And war will cease.

The lesson also affords us an analogy of the refuge we may find in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. It is to Him that we may flee for comfort and for a chance to live nobler and more beautiful lives when we have fallen into sin. Of course we know that we do not have to flee to Him to escape the unholy wrath of a capricious God. For God is not anxious to engage in the role of a blood avenger. But sin when we have fallen into its dominion will utterly confound and destroy us if it have its way. The escape from that death is to be found in Jesus Christ. He is our city of refuge. God's providence gives us the benefit of every doubt and counsels us to flee to Him. Within Him we may find safety and security.

Even as the cities of refuge were conveniently situated so that the manslayer might easily find them, so Jesus is within easy reach of every soul who needs the consolation of abiding within Him. He is not far off from every one of us. Any man, regardless of his previous condition of servitude to sin, may enter into Him and find in Him salvation. Likewise even as the murderer had to stay in the city of refuge in order to receive the benefits of the deliverance that the city offered, so must we abide in Christ. To go out of His dominion is to re-enter the dominion of sin. Likewise as the manslayer was certain of the reality of his deliverance and his safety while he was in the city so should we be sure of our safety while we are in Christ. To doubt Him is ungracious. It is treasonable. To have fears while under His protection is to doubt the goodness and the word of God.

Every man needs Christ as his refuge. The greatest consciousness that man possesses next to his consciousness of his divine lineage is the consciousness of his sin. If sin had its way we should be annihilated. It could not be otherwise. Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. That is law. It is justice. It is the law of God. The fruit of sin is death. And the ultimate way for a man to secure release from the dominion of the death that is the result of sin is to flee to Christ and to abide within Him.

For when a man is in Christ Jesus he is a saved man. There can be no question about it. The fact is absolute. It is the will of God. There is no experience so satisfying as the experience of abiding within Christ. And Christ not only affords us refuge. He also ministers comfort and grants us the peace that is heavenly. He is not only a guard but a guide. He is not only a refuge, He is a rock.

Spy Out Your Heart.

Take the candle of God's word and search the corners of your heart.—John Mason.

HUNDREDS PERISH IN ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE

Estimates of Fatalities in the Stricken Calabrian Villages Run as High as Six Hundred---Over a Thousand Injured.

Villages Shattered and Prisoners in Jail Maddened by Fear---Desolation at Ferrazzan---Town in Ruins---People Naked and Hungry---At Least 300 Dead Under Fallen Houses---Survivors Fled From Their Beds When Aroused by Earthquake.

Rome, Italy.—Earthquake shocks which were felt throughout the country have caused widespread disaster and great loss of life. The severest shocks were experienced in Sicily and Calabria, where the panic stricken people are now camping in the open.

Much damage was done at Reggio and Messina, where houses were wrecked. Two walls of the cathedral at Gerace collapsed. Buildings fell at Sinopoli, burying nine persons. Brancaleone is almost entirely in ruins. One village was absolutely ruined.

The misery of the people is increased by torrential rains. The Government is sending aid.

The correspondent of The Sun succeeded in reaching Ferrazzano on horseback the day after the disaster. He found the town a mass of ruins, there being scarcely a single house standing. The roads, or rather mule tracks, leading to the place have been blotted out by landslides or carried away by the floods.

Each ruined house has been converted into a tomb, occupied by the dead and the living. A majority of the survivors have fled. Those remaining are hoping against hope that they will be able to rescue buried relatives.

The inhabitants are semi-nude, most of them wearing the night clothes they had on when the earthquake came. They are drenched through and through, having no shelter from the steadily falling rain. Mute desperation and terror are depicted in their faces, and many of them weep silently.

A majority of the injured inhabitants are sheltered in military tents. The doctors are kept busy attending them. A long row of bodies is awaiting identification and burial in half dug graves, which are flooded.

The torrential rain increases the desolation and renders the work of rescue difficult. The scenes witnessed are heart rending.

The latest reports from the affected districts place the number of dead at over 600 and the injured at 1000. The troops are doing their utmost to diminish the sufferings of the people. They work steadily, unmindful of fatigue, burying the dead, rescuing the living, distributing food and clothing and providing shelter.

Minister Lacava is going the rounds of the villages dispensing help. Cardinal Portanova, Archbishop of Reggio di Calabria, and the Bishops are distributing the Pope's first contribution of $10,000. It is likely that the King will visit Calabria.

Among the terrifying scenes during the quakes was the panic of prisoners in the jail at Catanzaro. They mutinied at the first shock and screamed and pounded on the doors and were quieted with great difficulty.

FINANCIAL SITUATION IN SYNOPSIS.

Wednesday.—Corner in copper securities engineered in New York City by the F. Augustus Heinze interests collapses and stocks slump heavily.

Gross & Kleeberg, brokers, forced to suspend.

Otto Heinze & Co., brokers, unable to settle with other New York Stock Exchange firms.

Thursday.—After conference of bankers at home of Charles W. Morse, F. Augustus Heinze retires as president of Mercantile National Bank.

State Savings Bank, of Butte, Mont., a Heinze institution, closes its doors.

Friday.—On demand of the Clearing House Association the entire directorate of the Mercantile National Bank, of which F. Augustus Heinze, Charles W. Morse and E. R. Thomas gained control last January, resigns. Mercantile Bank requires aid in clearing debit balance of $754,000.

Stocks reached lowest point of the year.

Saturday.—Charles W. Morse resigns as director and trustee of fourteen banks and financial institutions, among them the National Bank of North America.

Sunday.—Bankers held all day conferences and Seth M. Milliken is chosen president of Mercantile Bank.

Monday.—O. F. Thomas resigns as president of the Consolidated National Bank.

William R. Montgomery succeeds E. R. Thomas as president of the Hamilton Bank.

The National Bank of Commerce notifies the Clearing House that it will cease to redeem checks for the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and Charles T. Barney retires as president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

Tuesday.—The Knickerbocker Trust Company forced to suspend payment following a run by depositors and after $8,000,000 is withdrawn.

Marcus Mayer & Co., stock brokers, with liabilities of $6,000,000, forced to suspend.

George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury, goes to New York City to take charge of financial situation.

Wednesday.—Depositors start a run on the $80,000,000 Trust Company of America and withdraw $8,000,000.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, with liabilities of $100,000,000, forced into hands of receiver.

Pittsburg Stock Exchange suspends trading operations.

Thursday.—With stock market demoralized, Mr. J. P. Morgan and associates save situation by sending $27,000,000 to be put out as call loans.

Twelfth Ward Bank, Hamilton and Empire City Savings Banks suspend payments to protect depositors.

Friday.—United States Exchange Bank, of Harlem; Borough Bank, of Brooklyn, and Union Trust Company, of Providence, R. I., close doors.

Eight banks and trust companies in Manhattan and Brooklyn suspended payment. The Clearing House decided to issue loan certificates which will be used in the settlement of bankers' balances. Reassuring statements as to the financial situation were issued by leading business men and Government officials. The savings bank presidents decided to require sixty days' notice from depositors for the withdrawal of funds. Confidence being restored, President Roosevelt issues semi-official reassurances. No cause for further alarm. Whole country prosperous and good times will continue.

GIRL SLAYS FIANCE AND SELF.

Broken Engagement Causes Tragedy Which Shocks Shamokin, Pa.

Shamokin, Pa. — This city is wrought up as rarely ever before by the murder of William Klinger, a member of one of the leading families of Locust Gap, by Miss Lucy Doughton, who was eighteen years old and a leader of the High School sophomore class, and who killed herself with the same revolver with which she slew young Klinger.

In an examination of Klinger's effects the authorities found a letter, which they regard as the key to the tragedy. It was in Miss Doughton's handwriting, and read as follows:

"Will, I know you would rather I would not write, but I must know what you are going to do. I want you to marry me, but I know you would prefer to serve time in Sunbury. The suspense is torturing. I hate you now as much as I loved you."

Klinger went to the young woman's home and found her walking in the yard. They talked with each other a while, when angry words followed by two pistol shots were heard. The young woman and her former sweetheart were found dead within a few feet of each other, each with a bullet wound in the head.

Up to three months ago Klinger, who was twenty-three years old, had paid the girl attentions with the view of matrimony. After their engagement he ceased calling on her.

NEW COLLEGE, $5,000,000.

Bequest of R. N. Carson to Orphan Girls—Girard as Pattern.

Philadelphia.—It was announced that the will of R. N. Carson, of this city, who died suddenly in a theatre here last week, provides for a $5,000,000 college for orphan girls, patterned after Girard College, in this city, which is exclusively for boys. The bequest becomes effective after the death of the widow, Mrs. Frances Carson. The institution will be located at Flourtown, just over the city line, in Montgomery County.

The will is almost identical with that of Stephen Girard, who founded the largest college of its kind in the world. Like Mr. Girard's will, Mr. Carson's bequest provides that the institution shall not be controlled by any religious denomination and that no religious services shall be held in the institution that are peculiar or exclusive to any church.

The college will be open to all poor white girls both of whose parents are dead. In the matter of admission preference is to be given equally to girls born in Philadelphia or in Montgomery County. After that admissions are to be to those born in Pennsylvania, and, lastly, to those born elsewhere in the United States. The age of admission is between six and ten years, and of discharge from the college at eighteen, or earlier if the trustees deem it for the best interest of the girls.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. Editor and Owner.
L. L. PARKER, Publisher.

THE ITEM WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

ORBISONIA.

Sunday last was a regular fall day

George Hicks is getting a new front porch built.

Fisher Moore's house on Water street will soon be completed.

Mr. Samuel Kelly, of Altoona, was calling on his many sriends of Orbisonia the past week.

The beautiful trees in town will soon be stripped of all their leaves, a sigh of approaching winter.

Rolland Raffers and George Mentzer made a business trip to the neighborhood of Mifflin last week.

We learn H. F. Hess, of Cole's Summit, is dangerously ill at the home of Luther Chilcote, his boarding place.

Mrs. Jesse Rupert and daughter Emma, of Rockhill, are spending a few days at the parental home near Selea, Clay township.

Harry Mentger, of near Burnt Cabins, came to town on Saturday and purchased a valuable cow from Mr. Galbreth, of Rockhill.

Last week DeWitt Mills accompanied his brother James home to West Decater where he will spend some time with his brother's family. They made the journey overland with horse and buggy.

Newton Roher, of Juniata, was calling on friends in town one day this week. Newton is in the undertaking business in the above named place and is fast gaining the confidence of the people by his honest, upright principles.

A bright little son of Mr. and Mrs. Noble, of Cromwell street, aged twelve years, died of membranous croup last Friday. The remains were buried on Sunday morning, the funeral services being conducted by the U. B. minister, Rev. Blackburn, at the house.

Daniel Locke and wife, of Water street, have returned home after visting Carlisle, Newville, Dallastown, York and Harrisburg. Mrs. Locke is loud in her praises of the beautiful Cumberland valley. It is restfull to the eye to see the well filled cornfields and the abundance of apples as well as the fine homes along the trolley line.

There was a social held in the U. B. church on last Thursday evening in the interest of the Senior Christian Endeavor Society. The program consisted of several recitations, solos, and songs by the choir. Refreshments were served after which a silver offering was received and a general hand shake was indulged in. Everybody seemed to enjoy themselves and went home wishing for more such well spent evenings.

CASSVILLE.

A little daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Drake last week.

Mrs. Geist, of Harrisburg, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Myron McClain, in their new home.

Mr. and Mrs. William Green and son spent last week at Gettysburg, returning on Saturday.

J. W. Heaton and wife are visiting in Harrisburg this week, where Mrs. Heaton has several relatives.

The protracted meeting in M. E. church is well attended, and was conducted by Rev. McClain on Sunday evening.

J. F. Park and J. O. Heaton, were in Huntingdon on business on Monday. They were somewhat disappointed to find the Trolley Cars not running.

Miss Lyle McCarthy, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. McCarthy, of Portland, Ore., has been visiting her relatives in the east. She is not only a fine stenographer and typewriter, but is a gifted artist and has great business talent, and besides this, has a bright, spiritual, charming personality.

Concerning J. Quincy Dell.

Not for many years has a candidate for public office in this county been so grossly maligned nor so roundly abused as is J. Quincy Dell the present Republican nominee for Director of the Poor. The decent portion of the voters of this county had hoped that campaigns of insinuation and misrepresentation had passed forever but it seems there are still traducers and character assassins who find gratification in the use of such weapons and there is still an occasional newspaper the editor of which permits such rot to be dumped into its columns. The history of the so-called charges made against Mr. Dell extends over a period of many years and is very lengthy. If the whole matter were placed before the people of this county it would place some of the originators of these charges in a very unenviable light and would be a complete vindication of Mr. Dell. Because Mr. Dell used his vote and influence after he came into office to block the schemes, he and the others members of the board were able to thwart the plans to divert a large amount of the taxpayers' money to unwarranted purpose and neither Mr. Dell nor any other member of the board profited one penny in so doing. Suffice it to say that since he came into office the annual reports show a steady and decided decrease in the expenses of the county home.

We do not have space to go into this matter at length and having knowledge of all the facts we know all the charge made against Mr. Dell are groundless, malicious and false. His public acts are as free from wrongdoing as is his private life. Having known Mr. Dell from childhood we known him incapable of an intentional wrong to any man. So well does he stand where he is known and has spent all his life that when he was a candidate three years ago he received a unanimous vote in this section of the county. We belive he will receive a similar endorsement at the election next Tuesday. He should receive it.

To Stop Bleeding.

The country boy knows that the fine dust of the brown fungi he calls puff balls will stop bleeding. When he cuts himself he hunts for one of these if the cut is not serious.

If the cut is deep, it is wise to bathe it in warm water with carbolic acid in it, or a tablet of chloride of mercury dissolved in the water. Carefully remove all foreign matter in the washing, and then, pinching the lips of the cut together, put on strips of adhesive plaster. Be sure and leave little spaces for pus to run out. This running of pus is a natural process, and is not alarming unless persistent and the pus comes in unreasonable quantities. Sometimes the blood flows so rapidly that you cannot close the wound with plaster. If so, tie a bandage tightly above the wound before you attend to the wound itself. This will stop the flow of blood, and nature having formed her clot, you can do your part with plaster.

AUTUMN TINTS.

BY A. GREEN.

Golden yellow, green and orange, crimson, red and brown,
On our hills and hollows in their richest hues are found.
With his magic wand creating,
Jack Frost earns himself renowned.
Dark green hemlock's waving branches, near the oak with golden brown.
Blending mellow tinted maples, with the gum tree's scarlet crown,
Thus in nature's school artistic,
Jack Frost earns a just renown.
Poplars tall with silvery leaflets, turned to green of witish cast,
Chestnuts' sturdy arms out-reaching opens jagged burrs at last.
In the silent moonlight night,
Jack Frost comes and shows his might.
Tassled corn snugly nestled, bound together stock by stock,
But the silent, searching artist whitens blade and withers shock,
While the golden corn ears hide,
As Jack Frost around them glide.
Soon the grey stone of the mountain will appear as in the past,
All unhidden by the leaflets ready for stern winter's blasts.
Red and yellow, brown and green,
Jack Frost's pictures are not seen.
Springtime with its glorious beauty, ever welcome by us all;
Summer, ever joyous summer, with her fragrance quite enthrall,
But Jack Frost with his magic wand,
Gives autumn tints surpassing grand.

A Wonderful Work went on Here LAST WEEK!

The House was Piled Full OF PEOPLE FROM ONE END TO THE OTHER.

The whole Country was awake TO THE Situation

It was a Carnival of real merchandise such as Saltillo never saw before.

We are on the second week of this gigantic Stock Reducing and Trade Increasing Carnival which is proving to be the most bountiful harvest for the people imaginable. They're coming from Woodvale, Robertsdale, Petersburg, Orbisonia, Mount Union, Three Springs, Hare's Valley, Smith Valley, and from every neck of the nearby country as well as Fulton county.

They saw it advertised; they read the newspapers, they saw the bills. It was something they hadn't seen before.

They came and were not disappointed, for instead of a few items that are usually baits they find hundreds, yes thousands of bargains here.

Dress Goods.

Are you keeping your eye on the Indicator? That is—Harry E. Huston. It indicates that the people are packing out more Dry Goods than were ever packed out of this store before.

It would have done you good to see the crowds gathered around the Dress Goods Counter, looking over the latest weaves, the latest designs, and see them buying right and left on all sides.

The red ticket on each piece of goods meant a saving to every customer and it means a saving to every one who will buy during this sale.

We sold thousands of yards of Calico at 2c a yard and on Saturday, October 26th, we are going to give you something so cheap you will wonder if we stole it.

Clothing.

The stranger you meet scans your clothing more than he does your face. They tell him more.

If they are the Harry E. Huston kind they are right.

They are nobby and there is something about them that distinguishes them from other ready-to-wear Clothes, but the most attractive thing about them is the price. Our lowest priced man's suit is $2.10. Is that low enough? And they go all the way up to $15.00.

It isn't cold yet but we have sold more Overcoats already than we did in two months last winter. But it is no wonder, the price does it.

Merchants Cannot Buy These, but You Can.

8 Cakes Star Soap for 25c.
1 Gallon Syrup for 30c.
5 Gal. 150° test Oil at 11c gal.
2 Sheets Pins for 1c.
4 prs. 10c Socks for 25c.
1 lb. loose Coffee 9c.
25 lbs. Granulated Sugar for $1.30.
1 lb. Nicnacs 5c.
1 doz. Quart Jars 43c.
15c Zest with dish 10c.
Corn 8c per can.

LADIES' AND GIRLS' COATS

We told you something about our Coat Stock in our previous advertisements, but little did we think that so many people would buy coats so early.

A woman in Robertsdale bought a Coat from us. She showed it to her neighbors and down they came and the way they raved over and bought our coats made us think that Huston had struck the popular fancy.

Adams Express Company is bringing more coats to us and you will see new coats here when you come again.

We are going to sell more coats this year than we did any two seasons before for people are finding out that this is the place to get coat satisfaction.

Look Over the Situation

make out your want list, and don't leave one item out, because you will get the whole shooting match here for less money than you dreamed of before.

With me it is see how many goods I can sell in 30 days.

Drive up your buggies, bring in your wagons full of produce and we will load them full to the brim.

GO HOME HAPPY

See for yourself that you can buy the whole outfit for your family at a great Saving.

WE BID YOU WELCOME.

Harry E. Huston, = Saltillo, Pa.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

'hone 102. Akers Building

503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection 8-1-00-tf

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President
J. C. HAZLETT, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and J. F. Schock.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms 813z.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct. 30, 1907.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons to not trespass on any lands owned by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, fishing, pilfering fruit or any other purpose, under the penalty provided in Act of Assembly approved April 14, 1902.

J. E. QUERRY.
J. D. QUERRY.

Union Township, Oct. 14, 1907.

Wanted Local representative for Mapleton and vicinity to look after renewals and increase subscription list of a prominent monthly magazine, on a salary and commission basis. Experience desirable, but not necessary. Good opportunity for right person. Address Publisher, Box 59, Station O, New York.

Salesmen Wanted To look after our interest in Huntingdon and adjacent counties. Salary or commission. Address THE VICTOR OIL COMPANY Cleveland, O.

For Sale AT COST barbed wire in reels of 100 lbs. and upward. Inquire J. C. OSWALT, Mapleton Depot, Pennsylvania.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA

Officers

A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Frank O'Connor, C. B. Crum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

WANTED—2,000 Cords Paper wood. I will pay the highest cash market price for all kinds of paper wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton also extract wood, Rock Oak and Chestnut. Prompt cash, payment as fast as wood is loaded, F. O. B. cars here. For furteer information, plerse writh me.

B. F. Bak

Mapleton Depot, April 15, 1907. 4t

MARRIED.

LONG—MILLER—Oct. 12, 1907, by the Rev. G. M. Kelly, Edward Long, of Tyrone, and Miss Evelyn M. Miller, of Birmingham.

HOCKENBERRY—NELSON—Oct. 23, 1907, by J. R. Patton, Esq., John Hockberry and Annie E. Nelson, both of Three Springs.

McMILLAN—LESSIG—Oct. 15, 1907, by the Rev. C. C. Snavely, Howard E. McMillan, of Dudley, and Miss Edith M. Lessig of Williamsburg.

WAKEFIELD—REED—At the home of the bride's parents at Minersville, October 23, 1907, by Rev. W. A. Faus, B. F. Wakefield, of Danville, Indiana, and Miss Pearl Reed, of Minersville.

NIPPS—BLOOM—At Waterstreet, October 24, 1907, by Rev. A. D. Potts, of Petersburg, B. W. Nipps, of Blesena, and Miss Mertie Bloom, of Ensburg.

HARRISON—KING—At Mount Union October 24, 1907, by Rev. Campbell, Frank Harrison, of Philadelphia, and Miss Della R. King, of Mount Union.

BOWMAN—NORRIS—At Cumberland, Md., October 23, 1907, by Rev. Melvin, Roy Bowman and Miss Gertrude Norris, both of Mount Union.

DeWITT'S SALVE Carbolized Containing WITCH HAZEL For Piles Burns, Sores.

Advertise in the ITEM.

William Reed & Son's

STORE OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK.

Your Winter Wrap

should be selected now. The stock is at its best. All the desirable new styles are shown in an immense variety and at most moderate prices.

Every express has been bringing us big packages of the newest ideas in Cloaks and Suits as they come ont. Printed descriptions of these garments are inadeqnate. You must see them.

Ladies' Coats $5 to $35; Suits $10 to $35.

FOR THE LITTLE PEOPLE

we have one of the most complete assortments of everything necessary—Coats, Dresses, Silk, Angora, Woolen and Bearskin Caps in splendid styles. One whole department is devoted exclusively to infants, Every department in the store is overflowing with splendid new things.

The Carpet Store

is full the newest, brightest floor coverings; just the kind to give greatest satisfaction in the home. Prices are always right, too. A specially fine line of Oilcloths and Pinoleums is now ready.

You will find our assortment of large Rugr about the most complete and comprehensive you have seen.

Here is also shown our fine line of Lace Curtains, Tapestry and Chenille Curtains, Rope Portierres, etc.

If you connot come to the store write us and we will give information and samples, etc., freely. But come if you can, and that as often as possible.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Shapiro Bros.'

Big Department Store

is in the midst of a

BUSY FALL SEASON.

Never in our history have we been so well prepared to supply the wants of our patrons as this season. Bring your friends with you to the

Greatest Bargain Centre in the County.

We have the most gigantic, luxurious and irresistible collection of High-class Merchandise that was ever shown in Mapleton. All are welcome to call and look over our different departments. You will find that we have in stock everything that you want at prices that will surprise you. We buy twice as much as all the stores in Mapleton and can afford to sell them lower and wish to give our customers the benefit of our close buying.

Fall Shoes & Boots

Our line of Shoes and Boots surpasses anything that was ever shown at our store, for Men, Ladies and Children, in the newest styles.

New Creations in Ladies' Fall and Winter Suits and Coats.

We can please the most fastidious dressers. Come and see them, then try all over town to find such styles, such tailoring and materials. Above all, notice how much you can save.

The New Fall Dress Goods

Our exhibit of new Fall Dress Goods this season will be found to easily surpass any of our previous showings, both in black and colored Dress Goods. If you will kindly call before purchasing your winter supply you will admit we have the handsomest line we have ever shown, and the values are as attractive as the goods and prices. Come and judge for yourself.

Furniture Carpets

Our Furniture Department is larger than ever and can please the most critical eye. Let us show you how we furnish cozy homes or make the home you have more cozy. We can save you some money. Come and look this department over and be convinced.

Fall Bedding.

Now is the time to think of Fall Bedding, Our store is the acknowledged headquarters for Blankets and Comforts. Everything is exactly as represented. We never sell cotton for woolen. A large and fine assortment of woolen and cotton blankets at reasonable prices.

Curtains and Draperies

Whatever you want in Lace Curtains and Draperies, Our Curtains and Portiers are not the accumulation of seasons' odds and ends but are all new, including assortments gathered in months of searching for the choice patterns of this season's creation.

Men's and Youths' Fall Suits and Overcoats.

Almost any one who knows anything about Men's Fine Clothes will tell you that S. Ginsbergs & Co. are the first. Even the high priced Custom Tailor shrugs his shoulders and frankly admits that he does not understand how we do it. It will be worth your while to come early and inspect our line before going elsewhere.

Hats and Haberdashery.

For first and best choice of Hats and Haberdashery come here. Our stock is in endless variety. It is to your interest to know that the smartest Fall and Winter Fashions for men and youths are here ready for you to see.

The line is complete. Whatever furnishings you want we have—Neckwear, Fancy Sweaters, Good Underwear, Fine Dress Shirts, Kid Gloves, Suit Cases, Trunks. We can supply you at low prices.

THERE ARE MANY REASONS why you should do your dealing at our store and why dealing with us saves you money. We offer the biggest assortment of Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Furniture, Groceries and other Merchandise than all other Mapleton stores combined.

SHAPIRO BROS.'

Big Department Store,

Mapleton Depot, = = Pennsylvania.

PARKER'S STORE NEWS.

Fall | Builders' Hardware | Necessities

We shan't weary you with a long story, but we want you to know we are selling all staple goods at rock-bottom prices and will meet prices on all first-class standard goods. We are not selling you something for less than cost and then catch you on something you do not know the price of to make up the loss.

THE BEST GOODS WE CAN BUY

is our motto

A few things you need for present use:

UNDERWEAR FOR CHILDREN, LADIES AND MEN

FELTS AND RUBBERS OF ALL KINDS.

WALL PAPER IN ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS
SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY
A Full Line of Notions and Dry Goods—New Goods are being added to these lines this week—Come and inspect them.

Flour and Feed at Bottom Prices

Anything You Need. Come and we will Try to Suit You.

A. M. PARKER,

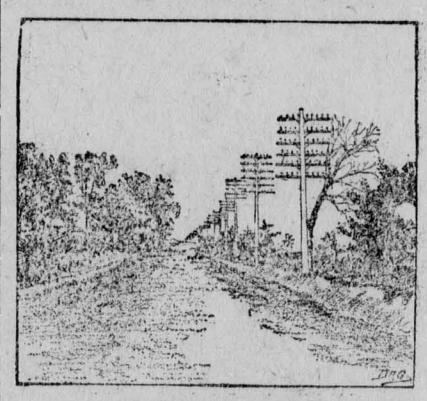
Cor. Main and Sherman Sts., MAPLETON, PA.

BUILDING BETTER ROADS.

Construction of Highways Now Recognized Branch of Business.

Road building has now become a branch of business which is destined to play an important part in the future of highways of the United States, says the Architects and Builders' Journal. The construction will no longer be conducted by haphazard methods, hampered by incompetence and ignorance, but regulated by scientific principles, which apply to this as well as to other improvements.

The development of suburban sections in the neighborhood of large cities has had much to do in creating a demand for better roads, and the appearance of the automobile in increasing numbers has exerted an influence of far reaching importance in this connection. Men with an eye to possibilities have



IMPROVED NEW JERSEY ROAD.

studied conditions and concluded there should be money in road building besides an added convenience and pleasure to the public. In several cities corporations and companies have been formed and active operations have been started with gratifying results.

It has been demonstrated that good roads may be built under organized forces, with proper machinery and other requirements as cheaply as the poorly constructed under the unsatisfactory system of the past. The introduction of bitulithic and other modern paving materials has solved the problem of securing smooth and durable highways.

Beginning with suburban drives, this system of modern roadbeds will extend from town to town in thickly settled sections of the country, and the benefits from the same will be shared by the farmer as well as those who ride or drive for pleasure. Good roads are paying investments, a fact which the American people have been slow to grasp.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

ESTATE OF ABRAM K. MILLER. DEC'D.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon County, I will offer at public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on

Tuesday, November 26, 1907,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

No. 1. A tract of land situate in Union township, county of Huntingdon, state of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lands of M. F. Robley, on the east by lands of A. M. Dell, B. F. Godard, C. P. Dull Estate and Juniata White Sand Co., on the south by lands lately owned by John Shoop, and on the west by lands of A. R. Foster and others, containing about

260 Acres More or Less

having thereon erected a new Plank Weatherboarded House, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and necessary outbuildings.

About 100 acres of this tract is set with Elegant Saw Timber. The greater part of the farm land is in a high state of cultivation.

No. 2. A tract of land situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pa., about three miles north of Saltillo, adjoining lands now or lately owned by Sarah Parks, Samuel McClain, Andrew Parks, Wm. Forshey and others, containing about 120 Acres more or less, about one-half cleared and the balance set in young timber, having thereon erected a Dwelling House, stable and other outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third on confirmation of sale and balance in two equal annual payments, at interest and with insurance. The said payments to be secured with judgment note of purchaser.

GEO. W. WRIGHT, Trustee.
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

J. R. & W. R. SIMPSON, Attorneys,
Huntingdon, Pa., Oct 18, 1907.

Central Banking Co.

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

ENTERPRISING People, whether farmers, laborers or mechanics use printed stationery. A year's supply costs less than a year's supply of common stock in small quantities. Samples and prices on application. ITEM office, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

EARLY RISERS
The famous little pills.

For the Nerves.

Ours is an age when we give our nerves but a very poor chance.

Half the time our bodies are taking their revenge upon them for overstrain. The happiness of many a home is tampered with because the overwrought one becomes irritable and erratic through nervous exhaustion. No moment of rest, no relaxation. It may be from necessary labor to make both ends meet, it may be the ceaseless toil and strain for social prestige. It means the same thing—burning the candle at both ends.

If taken in the beginning it is easily managed. After a while it grows almost beyond our control or that of a physician.

But it can be cured, no matter how bad, and can be forestalled. First of all, when you feel exhausted, no matter when or where, stop—rest five minutes. It will often save you years of suffering. A moment in the nick of time is worth hours afterwards.

If strictly observed the following will prove effectual—but be persistent:

Go to bed as early as possible, rise early, but get eight hours' sleep. Throw open the window, and in a warm, loose robe breathe deeply, slowly, during twenty counts; then take vigorously a simple gymnastic exercise for ten minutes.

Then sponge off with tepid, then cold, water, into which throw a handful of salt.—Health.

A Topsy-Turvy Land.

Richmond Pearson, of Asheville, N. C., United States Minister to Persia, is at the New Willard. "The commerce between the United States and Persia is not very great," said Mr. Pearson. "By comparison, American travelers in Persia are few in number. Usually one finds there either the scientist, who is making researches or the tourist who goes through Persia that he may find something out of the ordinary. And he will find it in Persia.

"Our strawberries and mulberries are red; in Persia they are white, or possibly yellow. We talk of a jet-black crow, but the crows of Persia are white. With us the rivers begin in little streams and grow in volume toward their mouth; in Persia these rivers, fed by the snows of the mountains, begin with a rush of waters and dwindle away to absolutely nothing, losing themselves in the desert. The Persian reads from right to left, instead of from left to right. In Persia one never takes off his hat in the presence of his superiors; to show one honor he removes his shoes. You entertain your friends and chat with them not sitting on chairs or comfortable lounges, but sitting cross-legged on silken rugs spread on the floor."—Washington Post.

Wonderful.

Soon after his first baby was born his wife went upstairs one evening and found him standing by the side of the crib and gazing earnestly at the child. She was touched by the sight and tears filled her eyes. Her arms stole softly around his neck as she rubbed her cheek caressingly against his shoulder. He started slightly at the touch. "Darling," he murmured dreamily, "it is incomprehensible to me how they can get up such a crib as that for ninety-nine cents."—Argonaut.

TAKE THEM OUT

Or Feed Them Food They Can Study On.

When a student begins to break down from lack of the right kind of food, there are only two things to do; either take him out of school or feed him properly on food that will rebuild the brain and nerve cells. That food is Grape-Nuts.

A boy writes from Jamestown, N. Y., saying: "A short time ago I got into a bad condition from overstudy, but Mother having heard about Grape-Nuts food began to feed me on it. It satisfied my hunger better than any other food, and the results were marvelous. I got fleshy like a good fellow. My usual morning headaches disappeared, and I found I could study for a long period without feeling the effects of it.

"My face was pale and thin, but is now round and has considerable color. After I had been using Grape-Nuts for about two months I felt like a new boy altogether. I have gained greatly in strength as well as flesh, and it is a pleasure to study now that I am not bothered with my head. I passed all of my examinations with a reasonably good percentage, extra good in some of them, and it is Grape-Nuts that has saved me from a year's delay in entering college.

"Father and mother have both been improved by the use of Grape-Nuts. Mother was troubled with sleepless nights, and got very thin, and looked care worn. She has gained her normal strength and looks, and sleeps well nights." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST AND BROKERS SUSPEND --$68,000,000 INVOLVED

New York Institution Forced to Close Its Doors Because of a Run by Scared Depositors.

EIGHT MILLIONS WITHDRAWN

Trust Company's Frantic Appeals For Further Help of No Avail—Six-Million-Dollar Failure of Brokerage House Increased the Day's Excitement—Crash in Stocks the Worst Since the Northern Pacific Panic of 1901—Cortelyou Rushes to the Aid of Banks.

New York City.—Wall Street experienced the greatest sensation of a generation when the suspension of the Knickerbocker Trust Company was announced. The shock that followed the closing of the huge concern, with its 21,000 depositors, resources of $70,000,000 and deposits of about $65,000,000, rent the Street from centre to circumference. Stocks went down with a crash under tremendous liquidation.

The suspension of the Knickerbocker Trust Company followed a run on the institution, which was felt at the main office, at Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, and all the branch offices. It was most heavy at the down-town branch, No. 66 Broadway, which was established that the officials might keep in touch with Wall Street—the relationship which proved the undoing of the institution.

Bankers were in conference throughout the day, discussing ways and means to further strengthen and safeguard the situation. The Treasury increased public deposits during the day by $6,000,000, and it was intimated that these would be still further enlarged if the situation warranted the Government aid.

Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou, after a midnight conference with J. Pierpont Morgan and other leading financiers, issued a statement in which he repeated his assertion that his department is ready to use its facilities to assist legitimate business interests in every proper way. He added that the national banks of New York are in an exceptionally strong condition.

Optimistic statements issued by officers of the trust company and other trust companies that $15,000,000 was to be advanced to the Knickerbocker Trust Company proved unfounded. The company had applied for a $3,000,000 loan from the Clearing House, which was rejected after an examination of the loans and securities. Heavy withdrawals of funds were pushed through the Clearing House by banking depositors in advance of others, and resulted in part in causing a debit balance of $7,000,000 by the National Bank of Commerce at the Clearing House.

Long before the usual hour for opening a crowd began to collect before the doors of each of the three branches of the Knickerbocker, until several hundred persons were waiting in line for entrance. Before an hour had elapsed the lines had been utterly lost in a surging mob of men and women, each trying to get nearest the paying tellers. There was no panic but a hysterical anxiety so close to panic that the line dividing them was hardly perceptible.

At 12 o'clock, after a hurried telephone consultation, the Fifth Avenue branch, which numbers a large and wealthy clientele, made the abrupt announcement that it would no longer continue payment on its certificates of deposit. The report spread through the crowd like wild fire and terrified a number of women collected in the women's writing room, who took it to mean that all their money had been lost. Protests by the score were made, but the officers of the bank continued firm in their refusal to waive the five days' notice clause on the certificates. By far the majority of the crowd besieging their windows were holders of certificates.

Simultaneously similar action was taken by the branches in Harlem and downtown. But the run continued, the certificate holders being forced impatiently out of the way by the other depositors with running accounts. Fast as the money was brought to the counters from the vaults, it could not come quickly enough to meet the demands of the depositors. All the morning messengers were kept hustling between the downtown vaults and the other three branch offices with bags of coin until the whole of the $8,000,000 surplus was eaten up and there was still the undiminished crowd of depositors struggling to get their money. The dilatory tactics of tellers availed nothing any more than the futile expedient of suspending payment on the certificates of deposit. Not because it was trying to check the run, but because it had no cash left the company suspended.

The effect of the news on the stock market was instantaneous. Call money jumped to panic prices. Forty and finally seventy per cent. was asked and accepted for temporary accommodation. Stocks had long before begun to feel the effects of the run on the trust company and they sold off lower and lower with ineffectual attempts to rally when the "big interests" of the Street attempted to keep the bottom from altogether dropping out of the market, until the principal securities were selling anywhere from $5 to $8 below their low prices of the day before. When the final announcement came that the Knickerbocker Trust Company had closed its doors the market was verging on demoralization.

It took just three hours to pay the $8,000,000 out and leave the Knickerbocker vaults almost bare of cash. The company suspended payments because not a single financial institution in the city would aid it. The reason for that "hands off" policy was announced by a representative of bankers who had been in conference with J. P. Morgan and Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou in the Union Club. The banker said that the Clearing House and J. P. Morgan, having found that the surplus and the capital of the company had been impaired through bad management, had refused to give assistance. The Clearing House is willing to go to the aid of any trust company that is in need and is willing to throw out of its directorate men who have been called wreckers.

The rapidity of developments, culminating in the suspension of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, overshadowed the original causes of the financial cataclysm that precipitated it. The Heinzes, the Thomases, Chas. W. Morse, Charles T. Barney, were but vaguely associated in the public mind with existing conditions.

Mr. Barney was naturally the most interesting figure in the group of deposed presidents of financial institutions. His embarassment was directly attributed to his extensive real estate operations in connection with Mr. Morse and other promoters of extensive land and building operations.

On the Stock Exchange one failure of importance, that of Marcus Mayer & Co., stock brokers, with liabilities of $6,000,000, was announced just before the close of business during the day. In connection with it sensational rumors were circulated, connecting the collapse with the failure of a customer intimately associated with mining ventures and sporting affairs to meet obligations incurred by the firm for his account. This could not be verified, and was generally classed with similar reports current during the day which reflected on the financial standing and credit of individuals, firms and institutions.

A statement which was given out in Washington ran as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is keeping in close touch with the business conditions throughout the country. In the matter of public deposits he will at all times consult the needs of legitimate business interests and will not hesitate to deal promptly and adequately with any situation that may arise."

The Country's Banks Are in Sound Condition.

New York City.—Dispatches to the Tribune from all sections of the country indicate that the financial situation is excellent, and practically no apprehension is felt because of affairs in this city. The banks in Chicago and many other places were reported to be on a sound basis.

It was said that there was sufficient money not only for the ordinary demands of business but for the moving of all the grain crops of the West. Stock markets were somewhat affected, however.

Head of Clearing House Calls Halt on "High Finance" Gambling.

New York City.—The following is an extract from a remarkable interview with W. A. Nash, president of the Clearing House: "Business has been carried on with too little regard for the safety of the depositors and with far too great attention to the profits of the men at the head of these institutions.

"We need a higher degree of honesty in the offices of many of our institutions. The time has come when the gambler and so-called 'high financier' must go. What I say applies just as much to one kind of banking institution as another."

CROWDS IN DANGER.

President Overwhelmed by Remarkable Demonstration.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Probably 20,000 persons were in danger of being crushed to death in a monster demonstration to President Roosevelt, upon the arrival of his special train at the Central Station here, at 6.10 p. m. The wildly enthusiastic mass of humanity could not be controlled even by the President, who, after futile attempts to speak occupying twenty minutes, desisted with an acknowledgment of what he termed "this magnificent ovation," and a plea to the cheering mass to remember the danger to the women and children.

The cheering was almost incessant, and in the wild rush toward the President's car women were carried off their feet and men had to fight to keep themselves from being trampled. At 6.31 the train was signaled ahead. As it rolled away the President waved responses to cheers that followed him as long as he was in sight.

Roosevelt to Continue Policy.

President Roosevelt visited Nashville and in a speech said that troubles in the financial world would not cause him to modify his policies.

Greatest Reception to a President.

The greatest reception ever tendered a Northern President in the South was accorded to President Roosevelt in Nashville.

Captain Shackford Dead.

Captain William G. Shackford, U. S. N. (retired), a bridegroom of a week, died suddenly in South Orange, N. J.

WESTINGHOUSE SUSPENDS

Three Great Electric Concerns Put in the Hands of Receivers.

Temporary Closing of Pittsburg Stock Exchange Precedes Action by Federal Court—Work to Go On.

Pittsburg.—The financial disturbance in New York was reflected in Pittsburg by the appointment of receivers for three of the big companies of the Westinghouse interests. These are the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the Westinghouse Machine Company and the Securities Investment Company, involving perhaps $100,000,000. It is understood a receiver will be asked for the Nernst Lamp Company, another Westinghouse concern. Otherwise the financial situation in Pittsburg is declared to be absolutely sound.

At the request of the Pittsburg Clearing House committee business was suspended on the Pittsburg Stock Exchange, because of a fear that wild and premature rumors regarding the Westinghouse trouble might extend to the other local corporations and banks.

For fear that exaggeration of the Westinghouse difficulty might work further injury, Pittsburg banks thought it wise to prepare for any future emergencies. Through Senator P. C. Knox, himself a Pittsburg banker, they obtained assurance from Secretary Cortelyou, by means of long distance telephone communication with New York, of a substantial deposit at once of United States funds in Government depositories.

Judge Nathaniel Ewing, in the United States Circuit Court, appointed T. Hart Given, president of the Farmers' Deposit Bank; H. S. A. Stewart, real estate man and financier, and E. M. Herr, vice-president of the company, as receivers of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. William McConway, president of the McConway & Torley Company; W. H. Donner, president of the Union Improvement Company, and E. E. Keller, vice-president of the machine company, were made receivers for the Westinghouse Machine Company. The Fidelity Title and Trust Company, of Pittsburg, was appointed receiver for the Securities Investment Company.

The allegations in the bills were that owing to the stringency in the money market it was found impossible at the present time to obtain the money with which to carry on the business of the industrial companies.

The bill set forth that each of the industrial companies has large orders, and that it is to the best interest to all concerned that the contracts now on hand be carried out. The court made an order that the industrial companies be operated under the receivers, and that they be authorized to purchase such material as may be necessary to carry on their business.

It is explained that the Securities Investment Company was purely a Westinghouse concern, being practically owned by George Westinghouse, and that the company has been advancing money to the two industrial companies until its resources had become exhausted. The receivers were ordered to give bond in the sum of $100,000 for each company, and the American Surety Company went on the bond.

The receivership will permit the operation of the immense plants, where 18,000 men and women are employed in full. The concerns employ about 30,000 when working to full capacity. The primary cause of the receivership was the aggressive policy of Mr. Westinghouse to provide manufacturing capacity to meet the wonderful buying demand of this and other countries. The business of the electric and machine companies has grown enormously in the last ten years, and not in any one year in that time have the companies failed to build large plants to take care of increased orders. Buildings have just been completed in East Pittsburg which cost $1,000,000. All this addition to capacity has been continued without close attention to the financial situation.

The quick assets of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company are given out by banking interests at $29,000,000, and accounts and bills payable as $13,000,000. The Securities Investment Company has $3,000,000 capital and surplus in excess of $5,000,000. It is owned by Mr. Westinghouse personally. The Nernst Lamp Company has $1,000,000 capital, and its stock is owned entirely by the Westinghouse Machine Company. The Westinghouse Machine Company has $6,000,000 capital and $7,500,000 surplus. The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has $3,998,700 first preferred and $20,996,350 second preferred stock.

The statement of the Westinghouse Electric Company for the six months ending September 30 showed a surplus equal to seven per cent., or at the rate of fifteen per cent. a year.

TRUST COMPANY FAILS.

Receivers Appointed in Pittsburg For the Iron City.

Pittsburg. — The United States Court appointed H. S. A. Stewart and William L. Abbott as receivers for the Iron City Trust Company, of this city.

The papers filed in court show that the company has assets exceeding $4,000.000, and liabilities of depositors of about $1,700,000.

BABY IN TERRIBLE STATE.

Awful Humor Eating Away Face—Body a Mass of Sores—Cuticura Cures in Two Weeks.

"My little daughter broke out all over her body with a humor, and we used everything recommended, but without results. I called in three doctors, but she continued to grow worse. Her body was a mass of sores, and her little face was being eaten away. Her ears looked as if they would drop off. Neighbors advised me to get Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and before I had used half of the cake of Soap and box of Ointment the sores had all healed, and my little one's face and body were as clear as a new-born babe's. I would not be without it again if it cost five dollars, instead of seventy-five cents. Mrs. George J. Steese, 701 Coburn St., Akron, Ohio, Aug. 30, 1905."

Royal Education in Korea.

It is amusing—and also interesting—to learn that the young Crown Prince is already being taught the first laws of military education. We learn that when the Minister for War enters the palace and meets the young Prince, the heir to the throne at once springs to the salute. This is perfectly correct, according to Western methods; but we rather think the Koreans will consider it an abrogation of imperial dignity unless the salute is first given by the Minister. —Korea Daily News.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Progress.

Caxton had just invented the printing press.

"Fine," cried the college boys; "we can now send home for money for books."

Thus did the discovery meet with early appreciation.—New York Press.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Australian coast is unbroken by any stream for nearly 1000 miles.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

The Indian population on Indian reservations is 291,581.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. At druggists.

Use Only Half Our Brain.

Further and more decisive evidence that the size of the brain bears no necessary relation to mental capacity is the fact that, strictly speaking, all of us use in thinking only one-half of the brain we have. For the fact is that the brain is a pair organ consisting of two perfectly matched hemispheres, but only one of them becomes a human brain, that is, a brain with the special mental endowments that are human, while the other remains thoughtless for life. Indeed, cases have been reported by eminent neurologists who had made post-mortem examinations, of persons who had lived for years after the destruction of one entire hemisphere, without showing any mental defect. But in each case it was the thoughtless hemisphere that had been ruined.—Dr. William Hanna Thomson, in Everybody's.

BACK GAVE OUT.

A Typical Case of Kidney Trouble and a Typical Cure.

Mrs. Chloe Page, of 510 S. Pitt street, Alexandria, Va., says: "My back hurt me terribly, I had sharp, shooting pains, changing to a dull, dragging ache. I could not stand for any length of time and my back hurt me when I sat down. My feet and ankles were badly swollen every evening and my stomach was out of order. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me of these troubles in 1902, and for five years I have had no return."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Pink Wood For Piano.

A newly imported wood, used for high-class cabinet and piano work, is the Tasmanian myrtle. It is a rich pink color, moderately hard, and very close grained.

A Florida Home For $10

A MONTH.

You can make a good living growing fruit and vegetables for Northern markets. Some crops are selling for over $1000 an acre. We cultivate land of non-resident owners on shares and guarantee 10 per cent. net on investment.

LANDERS & CO.,

487 Broadway, - NEW YORK.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

NO CAUSE FOR DISCOURAGEMENT.

Uncle Sam—"Cheer up, Wall Street! Can't you see I'M prosperous?"
—Cartoon from the Atlanta Journal.

COAST DEFENSES LACK TEN THOUSAND MEN

Better Opportunities in Civil Life Have Drawn Thousands From Army --Commissions Not Taken--Graduates of Technical Schools Ignore Proffer of Second Lieutenancies--Many Vacancies.

Washington, D. C.—The coast defenses of the United States are facing the most serious condition of recent years. Reports received by the War Department show that with an authorized force of 19,321 men the Coast Artillery on October 15 was able to muster only 9628. Ten thousand recruits are needed to fill the ranks, and the question is where to get them.

An official report prepared last year in connection with the Artillery Increase bill showed that the actual strength of the Coast Artillery was 11,450 on October 15, 1906. Congress passed a bill authorizing the addition of 5000 men, but not only have the officials of the army failed to get these extra men, but they have lost 2000 of those they had.

Every month reports are received of men quitting the Coast Artillery to accept more lucrative places in civil life. Men of five, ten, fifteen years' service—privates, sergeants, first sergeants, non-commissioned staff officers—are leaving by the hundreds. Their electrical and mechanical training in the Coast Artillery especially fit them for good jobs in civil life.

Common civilian laborers at military posts are making more money than the highest grade technical non-commissioned officers under whom they are employed. Teamsters, plumbers, firemen, engineers and electricians get rations, quarters, fuel, medical attention, etc., practically all of the allowances of soldiers except uniforms, and in addition they get from $45 to $125 a month for eight hours' work a day.

Soldiers performing the same duties at the same posts get from one-third to one-half of the corresponding pay, are subject to all the rigors of military discipline, and are frequently on duty all day and all night.

More remarkable is the difficulty of getting officers. For the first time in the history of the army vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant are going begging. The artillery bill of last year authorized the appointment in the Coast Artillery each year for five years of sixty second lieutenants.

The appointments were to be made: First, from graduates of West Point; second, from qualified enlisted men, and third, from civil life graduate of technical colleges and schools. Invitations were sent to the presidents of 125 of the principal technical schools and colleges requesting them to send in the names of graduates who desired to be appointed. In six months no names have been submitted. Eighty-five vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant of Coast Artillery exist to-day.

SMALL GUNS WON JAPAN'S NAVAL VICTORY

French Admiral Says Huge Artillery Was Not Effective--Dreadnoughts a Mistake--Light Calibre Guns With Deadly Explosives Won Togo's Success on Fleet Ships of the Line.

Paris, France.—Admiral Germinet, the newly appointed commander of the Mediterranean squadron, totally disagrees with the naval experts of England, America and other countries who advocate the heaviest battleships and the heaviest guns as most serviceable in future naval warfare. He argues for not larger ships and bigger guns, but smaller, fleeter vessels capable of great mobility and armed with guns of smaller calibre capable of more rapid fire. This, he contends, is the real lesson of the Russo-Japanese war. The English admiralty, he says, built the Dreadnought on a misapprehension of the reasons of the Japanese successes.

"Before obtaining complete information," says the Admiral, "the English attributed the Russian disaster to Togo's tactics and the big guns with which his ships were armed. It was not true. I have recently obtained the proof from official documents. I do not question Togo's ability. I say only that the big artillery did not produce the effect expected. At the beginning the Japanese used projectiles loaded with a comparatively small quantity of explosive. They soon realized their mistake and commenced the manufacture of shells capable of holding an enormous amount of explosive. All their ships carried that ammunition at the battle of Tsushima. To that they owe their victory. The projectiles exploding on contact gave off a prodigious amount of heat, which melted the hardest steel and produced a volume of gases which asphyxiated all who breathed it. The gases penetrated the interior of the Russian ships and suffocated men even in the hold.

"In the reports from which I obtained this information a case is cited where the ammunition hoist suddenly ceased working. Upon examination it was found intact, but every man at the bottom of the hoist was dead, without a visible wound; in other words, asphyxiated. Upon the same ship the electricity suddenly went out. The fires were found uninjured, but the dynamo crew was dead, suffocated to a man. Projectiles exploding against the ship's armor outside had introduced gases which put two big guns out of action and plunged the ship in darkness. It was not that the Japanese shooting was marvelous. It was good. But the efficacy of the projectiles, many of which, by the way, exploded in their flight, was the real secret of the Japanese victory."

Profiting by this experience, Admiral Germinet contends that the French navy should arm the ships with a good gun capable of firing shells carrying the maximum quantity of explosive. The 305-millimetre gun of the Dreadnought class, he says, cannot do this, as the pressure of the discharging load would create too much danger of firing the explosive.

Must Stop Wasting if Prosperity is to Continue.

Washington, D. C.—After an extensive investigation of the country's natural resources, conducted in the West at the instance of the Government, Professor J. A. Holmes, Chief of the Technologic Bureau of the Geological Survey, who has just returned, has made an official statement warning the American people that the present prodigious waste of these resources must stop at once if the country is to continue to prosper.

Professor Holmes made the investigation to determine how serious the situation is. He declares that in the mining operations of the present time nearly one-half of the total coal supply is being left under ground; that water as a source of power is being wasted day after day and year after year to the extent of millions of horse power, and that forest fires have burned more lumber than has been used in the building of homes or in the industries. Professor Holmes says that the waste of coal is appalling. Every possible means should be adopted, he declares, for reducing this waste to an absolute minimum, in order that the country's fuel resources may suffice for the future, as for the present needs of the nation.

"At the present rate of increase in consumption," says Mr. Holmes, "the better part of the fuel supply of the country will be gone by the end of the present century, unless the proper steps are taken."

THANKSGIVING NOVEMBER 28

President Roosevelt's Proclamation Says Our Prosperity Has Been Fraught With Danger.

Washington, D. C.—Through the Secretary of State the President issued his Thanksgiving proclamation. Thursday, November 28, is designated as Thangsgiving Day. The following is the text of the proclamation:

"Once again the season of the year has come when in accordance with the custom of our forefathers for generations past, the President appoints a day as the especial occasion for all our people to give praise and thanksgiving to God.

"During the past year we have been free from famine, from pestilence, from war. We are at peace with all the rest of mankind. Our natural resources are at least as great as those of any other nation. We believe that in ability to develop and take advantage of these resources the average man of this nation stands at least as high as the average man of any other. Nowhere else in the world is there such an opportunity for a free people to develop to the fullest extent all its powers of body, of mind and of that which stands above both body and mind—character.

"Much has been given us from on high and much will rightly be expected of us in return. Into our care the ten talents have been intrusted, and we are to be pardoned neither if we squander and waste them nor yet if we hide them in a napkin, for they must be fruitful in our hands. Ever throughout the ages at all times and among all peoples, prosperity has been fraught with danger, and it behooves us to beseech the Giver of All Things that we may not fall into love of ease and of luxury; that we may not lose our sense of moral responsibility; that we may not forget our duty to God and to our neighbor.

"A great democracy like ours, a democracy based upon the principles of orderly liberty, can be perpetuated only if in the heart of the ordinary citizen there dwells a keen sense of righteousness and justice. We should earnestly pray that the spirit of righteousness and justice may grow ever greater in the hearts of all of us, and that our souls may be inclined evermore both toward the virtues that tell for gentleness, for loving kindness and forbearance one with another, and toward those no less necessary virtues that make for manliness and rugged hardihood, for without these qualities neither nation nor individual can rise to the level of greatness.

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do set apart Thursday, the 28th day of November, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer, and on that day I recommend that the people shall cease from their daily work, and in their homes or in their churches meet devoutly to thank the Almighty for the many great blessings they have received in the past and to pray that they may be given the strength so to order their lives as to deserve a continuation of these blessings in the future."

DR. GILLETTE IN PRISON.

Former Assistant of President McCurdy Convicted in New York City.

New York City.—After being out only eighty-five minutes the jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, which has been trying Dr. Walter R. Gillette, former vice-president of the Mutual Life for perjury in the third degree, returned a verdict of guilty. With blanched face, but without other show of emotion, the man who for years had stood at the right hand of Richard A. McCurdy, the $150,000 autocrat of the Mutual Life, stood up to hear the judgment of the jury passed upon him. When the foreman said the verdict was one of guilt a flush suffused the face of the defendant. For an instant he seemed dazed.

Before he could recover himself fully the foreman relieved the tension by informing Justice Dowling the verdict of guilty was accompanied by a recommendation for the mercy of the court. He was remanded to the Tombs.

SOUTHERN STEEL CO. FAILS.

Bankruptcy Demanded by Creditors of Birmingham, Ala., Concern.

Birmingham, Ala.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the Federal Court against the Southern Steel Company, capitalized at $25,000,000. The creditors seeking the bankruptcy order are the Birmingham Coal and Iron Company, the Sayre Mining and Manufacturing Company and the Cahaba Coal Company.

The Southern Steel Company owns a big steel plant in Gadsden, steel rod, wire and nail mills in Ensley, coal mines in Altoona and Virginia City and ore mines throughout the Birmingham district, as well as coke ovens and other properties. Moses Taylor, of New York, is president, and E. T. Shuler, of Birmingham, general manager.

United States Circuit Judge O. R. Hundley, at Huntsville, appointed Edgar Adler, E. G. Chandler and J. O. Thompson receivers. The receivers are empowered to borrow $200,000 to continue the operations of the company.

Union Pacific Holding Company.

Plans for a holding company to care for the investment assets of the Union Pacific Railroad Company were decided on in New York City.

Eagles Fly High.

The eagle sometimes soars to the height of 50,000 feet. One of these birds has been known to rise from the ground and disappear from view overhead within three minutes.

Switzerland's greatest industry, the entertaining of tourists, has been officially computed to bring $23,000,000 a year, $7,000,000 more than the public revenue of the whole confederacy. N.Y.—44

GIRLHOOD TO WOMANHOOD

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

ELLEN M. OLSON CLARA E. DARMSTADTER

The responsibility for a daughter's future largely rests with the mother.

The right influence and the information which is of vital interest to the daughter imparted at the proper time has not only saved the life but insured the success of many a beautiful girl.

When a girl's thoughts become sluggish, with headache, dizziness or a disposition to sleep, pains in back or lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude; when she is a mystery to herself and friends, her mother should come to her aid, and remember that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** made from native roots and herbs, will at this time prepare the system for the coming change, and start this trying period in a young girl's life without pain or irregularities. It has been thus depended upon for two generations.

Hundreds of letters from young girls and their mothers, expressing gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for them, are constantly being received.

Miss Ellen M. Olson, of 417 N. East St, Kewanee, Ill. writes:—

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I have had the best doctors in our town for my sickness and they all thought that an operation was necessary. I had headache, sideache, and my feet were so sore I could hardly stand. I took two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when my periods were established and now I am perfectly well. Mama says she wont be without your medicine in the house. I have told one girl what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me and she is taking it now."

Miss Clara E. Darmstadter, of 453 Breckenridge St., Buffalo, N.Y., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"For about a year, except during the past few months, I suffered with severe pains every month, with backaches and headaches. I had the blues so bad that I was in despair. It is a pleasure to tell you that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me. The change in my appearance is wonderful and I desire that this good may come to every sufferer. Any one desiring to know further details may write to me and I shall be glad to give them."

If you know of any young girl who is sick and needs motherly advice, ask her to address Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and tell her every detail of her symptoms, and to keep nothing back. She will receive advice absolutely free, from a source that has no rival in the experience of woman's ills, and it will, if followed, put her on the right road to a strong, healthy and happy womanhood.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made from native roots and herbs cures where others fail.

No other remedy has such a record of actual cures of female ills. Thousands of women residing in every part of the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it has done for them.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.00 & $3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD

SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY, AT ALL PRICES.

$25,000 Reward To any one who can prove W.L. Douglas does not make & sell more Men's $3 & $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer.

THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people in all walks of life than any other make is because of their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities. The selection of the leathers and other materials for each part of the shoe and every detail of the making is looked after by the most complete organization of superintendents, foremen and skilled shoemakers, who receive the highest wages paid in the shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

My $4.00 and $5.00 GILT EDGE Shoes cannot be equalled at any price.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. **Take No Substitute.** Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, send direct to factory. Shoes sent everywhere by mail. Catalog free. **W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.**

A Horse and Rig,

some extra time, and business sense—this is all you need for my work. No capital required, and I pay *$3.00 per day*, in cash, to good workers. Write to-day for details.

ATKINSON, 1024 Race St., Philadelphia.

TO YOUNG MEN DESIRING TO LEARN THE MACHINIST'S OR IRON-MOULDER'S TRADE!

Our apprenticeship system affords good opportunities for young men mechanically inclined, 16 to 18 years of age, to thoroughly learn the above trades. *For further information address* Box 29, Providence, R.I.

STATE AGE AND NATIONALITY.

FREE To convince any woman that **Paxtine Antiseptic** will improve her health and do all we claim for it. We will send her absolutely free a large trial box of Paxtine with book of instructions and genuine testimonials. Send your name and address on a postal card.

PAXTINE cleanses and heals mucous membrane affections, such as nasal catarrh, pelvic catarrh and inflammation caused by feminine ills; sore eyes, sore throat and mouth, by direct local treatment. Its curative power over these troubles is extraordinary and gives immediate relief. Thousands of women are using and recommending it every day. 50 cents at druggists or by mail. Remember, however, **IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY IT. THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.**

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR

By J. HAMILTON AYERS, A. M., M. D.

This is a most Valuable Book for the Household, teaching as it does the easily-distinguished Symptoms of different Diseases, the Causes and Means of Preventing such Diseases, and the Simplest Remedies which will alleviate or cure. **598 Pages, Profusely Illustrated.**

This Book is written in plain every-day English, and is free from the technical terms which render most doctor books so valueless to the generality of readers. This Book is intended to be of Service in the Family, and is so worded as to be readily understood by all. Only

60 Cts. Post-Paid.

The low price only being made possible by the immense edition printed. Not only does this Book contain so much Information Relative to Diseases, but very properly gives a Complete Analysis of everything pertaining to Courtship, Marriage and the Production and Rearing of Healthy Families; together with Valuable Recipes and Prescriptions, Explanations of Botanical Practice, Correct Use of Ordinary Herbs. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged with Complete Index. With this Book in the house there is no excuse for not knowing what to do in an emergency.

Don't wait until you have illness in your family before you order, but send at once for this valuable volume. ONLY 60 CENTS POST-PAID. Send postal notes or postage stamps of any denomination not larger than 5 cents. **BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 Leonard Street, N. Y.**

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Nov. 3: "According to our works." "If a man love me he will keep my word."—John xiv, 23.

By REV. WALTER J. YATES, D. D.

Passages for reference—Matt. xxi, 28-32; Mal. i, 6-8; I John ii, 5; iii, 7; v, 3.

This seems very simple, yet how beclouded it has often been made! How can you know that one is a Christian? How can I know that I am a Christian? What a deal of discussion has been had on this and what a vast amount of nonsense written and spoken!

Yet here is the answer plain as daylight. Would you know if you are a Christian? Then compare your life with the teachings of Christ. If you keep His commands, you are His, no matter how you may chance to feel. If you do not keep His words, be assured you are none of His, no matter how you feel or what you think.

One serious difficulty in all this business is that many do not know what Christ's words and commands are. Oh, in a general sense they have a misty idea of Christian duty, but as to any definite, clear cut conception of New Testament piety and heart communion it is as unknown to them as the language in which He spoke.

How can one know what He commands if he does not take time to read what He said and to ponder over it, to meditate on it, turn it over in mind and apply it to the circumstances of one's daily life?

No wonder that the ordinary life of Christians is so far below the New Testament standard when so little time is spent by most of them in learning what Jesus said for their guidance.

The thirty minute sermon heard occasionally and a short reading from the Bible is very inadequate guidance in forming a Christian character.

The serious part of this is that we are to be judged according to our works. We are placed here in a practical training school. We are becoming fixed in habits and disposition and confirmed in our ways of life. It is important that we grow rightly now. There is little likelihood that we shall be able hereafter to ungrow the crooks and twists we grow into ourselves here. It is better to grow straight in the first place, but to do so we must have a straight standard to tie up to, and must be kept close to it, until the fiber of our nature has hardened into shape.

Is your standard all right? Are you keeping close to it? Failure on either of these points will be fatal.

It costs to be straight, but it pays in the end. It pays all the way along. There is never a day when it is not better and more satisfactory to be learning of Jesus in a teachable spirit than to be indifferent or hostile. Better be what you know you ought to be and what is worth while and be it all the time.

Common Days.

One of the chief dangers of life is trusting occasions. We think that conspicuous events, striking experiences, exalted moments, have most to do with our character and capacity. We are wrong. Common days, monotonous hours, wearisome paths, plain old tools and everyday clothes tell the real story. Good habits are not made on birthdays nor Christian character at the new year. The vision may dawn, the dream may waken, the heart may leap with a new inspiration on some mountain top, but the test, the triumph, is at the foot of the mountain, on the level plain. The workshop of character is everyday life. The uneventful and commonplace hour is where the battle is won or lost. Thank God for a new truth, a beautiful idea, a glowing experience, but remember that unless we bring it down to the ground and teach it to walk with feet, work with hands and stand the strain of daily life we have worse than lost it—we have been hurt by it. A new light in our heart makes an occasion, but an occasion is an opportunity, not for building a tabernacle and feeling thankful and looking back to a blessed memory, but for shedding the new light on the old path and doing old duties with new inspiration. The uncommon life is the child of the common day lived in an uncommon way.—Maltbie Davenport Babcock.

Pastors and Peace Agitation.

The minister who is thoroughly convinced that the monstrous crime of war is frightfully out of harmony with the fundamental principle of the gospel, that it is doomed to final destruction by the advance of the kingdom of God, will not wait for set days and special invitations to preach on the subject. He will see that he cannot preach the gospel without preaching peace. Many occasions will come along during the ordinary course of his ministrations where appropriate suggestions, terse and pithy sentences or forcible paragraphs, springing naturally out of the subject under consideration, will find spontaneous utterance. If even a third of the Christian congregations in the United States were thus enlightened, inspired and intelligently led, as many are, the weight of peace sentiment thus generated would be almost irresistibly felt in the councils of the nation and in the conferences of the world.—Benjamin F. Trueblood, LL. D.

More "Dimm" Light.

Last week's Monitor contained about two columns of matter, a jumble of charges and intimations concerning the official conduct of J. Quincy Dell, one o the directors of the poor. Life is too short and our space too limited to make reply at length. We will do so very briefly.

The first accusation is that Mr. Dell failed to take cognizance of the needs of a poor family in West Huntingdon. The county is divided into three districts and each of the three directors is overseer of the poor in the region closest to his home. Huntingdon borough is alloted to Mr. Hetrick and not to Mr. Dell and hence the accusation that he was derelict is groundless. The case—we will not mention names, because it is repugnant to advertise the poverty of distressed people—was reported to Mr. Hetrick and he looked after it. He ordered supplies from Harry Hall's grocery store, employed John Potter as nurse, and when the head of the family died, Mr. Hetrick directed Philip Brown's Sons to furnish the burial casket. The board of poor directors paid the bills and Mr. Dell joined with the other two in signing the orders. The poor widow now resides in Mr. Dell's territory, and on his recommendation she is receiving monthly aid from the county.

Mr. Dell is accused of taking a poor imbecile woman to the Home for Feeble Minded at Polk, Venango county, which he converted into a junketing tour with his wife. There is no truth in the accusation whatever. Mr. Dell has never been in the town of Polk in his life; he has never seen the institution, and has never taken either man, woman or child to it. Mrs. Dell was never there either, nor at ony other place in the wide wide world at the expense of the taxpayers of Huntingdon county. To make the sting of the accusation more bitter, the Monitor asks, "And did he not return home by way of Pittsburg?" How could he if he had never been to Polk? And as to Pittsburg, Mr. Dell has not been there for twenty-eight years and he has been poor director less than three years.

Again: It is intimated that Mr. Dell was responsible for cutting down the appropriation for the Orphans' Home in West Huntingdon. False again. The monthly appropriation was cut down from $125 to $100 a month long before Mr. Dell was elected. Three months after he became a member of the board Mr. Dell himself made a motion to restore the original appropriation, and the home has been getting its $125 a month with uniform regularity evér since.

Again: It is intimated that Mr. Dell has promised the stewardship of the poor to a gentleman from Cass township. Wrong again. No man from Cass township has asked Dell for such appointment, and going a step farther, he has no promised it or his support to any man in the whole county.

Next!—Globe.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Nov. 3.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Acquainted with God.—Job xxii, 21, 22.

To know God has been the cry of the human heart through all generations. From the ignorant savage, from the cultured pagan and the races between them, has gone up the cry, "Oh, that I might know where I might find Him!" And now it is our blessed privilege not only to know Him, to know what He is and all that He has done, but to have Him as an acquaintance, a friend and the dearest of them all. With such a possibility before us, how can any one decline it? Who would refuse the acquaintance of the president of the United States or the world's greatest and best men? Yet many who would highly prize such privileges treat lightly and even ignore the possibility of acquaintance with God.

It is a great blessing to know God intimately, to be on such familiar terms with Him as were Enoch and Noah, of whom it was said that they walked with God—walked with Him and talked with Him as acquaintance with acquaintance—to know Him as Abraham knew Him, of whom it was said that he was "the friend of God." And so well was this friendship known that those about him called him "the friend," referring to his intimate relationship. Such acquaintanceship is possible to us. Have we attained to it? If not, we should, for with it come peace and prosperity. "Acquaint now thyself with Him and be at peace; thereby good shall come unto thee."

God may be known in several ways. We may know Him through nature, through the Scriptures and, best of all, through His Son Jesus Christ. Through Christ alone can we know Him to the salvation of our souls. "No man knoweth the Father except the Son and he to whom the Son revealeth Him."

BIBLE READINGS.

Gen. v, 22; Ex. xxxiii, 11; Deut. vi, 4-7; Ps. i, 1-6; xix, 1, 2; xxiii, 1-6; lxxiv, 1-12; John xiv, 1-6; xv, 1-10; Gal. v, 16.

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One of Norway's Leading Endeavorers.

P. G. Reiersen, one of the leading Christian Edeavorers of Norway, has been especily earnest in the translation of Christian Endeavor literature into Norwegian and in the establish-

P. G. REIERSEN.

ment of new societies. He spent part of his two months' vacation last year in attendance upon the Geneva convention and in Christian Endeavor work with Secretary Blecher of Germany. A month of it was spent in an extended Christian Endeavor journey in Norway, speaking in many towns and sowing Christian Endeavor seed all the way. His latest work is the furnishing of regular and extended comment on the Christian Endeavor prayer meeting topics to the Norwegian societies through a supplement to a leading Lutheran paper. He is a young man of great earnestness and devoutness, and is a hearty believer in Christian Endeavor. God is prospering his consecrated labors.

Worth Remembering.

The most manifest sign of wisdom is continued cheerfulness.—Montaigne.

Keep your soul in the free and open wherever your body may be.—"Out West."

The spirit of brotherhood never needs to hire billboards to have its good deeds made known.—Henry F. Cope.

Live in a thankful spirit and you will find more to be thankful for.—Brooke Herford.

The best reformers the world has ever had are those who have commenced on themselves.—W. H. Shaw.

Break one thread in the border of virtue and you don't know how much you may unravel.—Cunningham Geikie.

The time is the worst employed which we give up to regrets unless we learn from them lessons for the future.—Levs.

Plan of Farmers to Build Roads.

A number of prominent farmers of Charlestown township, in Clark county, have originated a plan for the building of free gravel roads proposed in that township, says a Jeffersonville (Ind.) correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The bids submitted for the work were so high that the farmers decided to have the work done under their own supervision, thus being assured that it would be done satisfactorily, and save to themselves the profit that ordinarily goes to the contractor. Should this plan work out successfully, as it is believed it will, the residents of other townships in Clark county will adopt it. As far as is known at Jeffersonville, this will be the first time such a plan was ever tried in Indiana.

Speak the Good Word.

It isn't the love that they have in their hearts
And neglect or forget to reveal
That brightens the lives
Of husbands and wives.
It is telling the love that they feel.

It isn't the music asleep in the strings
Of the lute that entrances the ear
And brings to the breast
The spirit of rest.
It is only the music we hear.

It isn't the silence of hope unexpressed,
It's the word of good cheer that we speak.
To triumph through strife
For the great things of life,
That heartens and strengthens the weak.
—McCall's Magazine.

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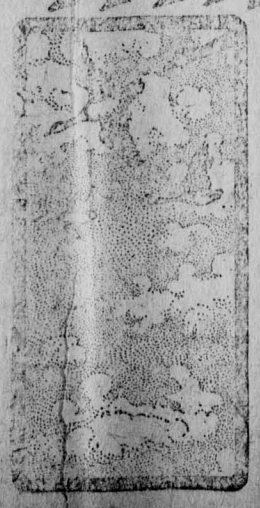

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